The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Close of the Euxine Congress and Signing of a Treaty.

Restrictions on Armed Vessels Passing the Straits Removed.

A Tariff and Other Revenue Measures Proposed in France.

A Convention for the Return of French Prisoners Signed.

MacMahon on the Way Back to France.

The Emperor William's Journey to Berlin Begun.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Close of the London Conference—A Treaty Signed—Abrogation of the Restrictions Against Foreign War Vessels in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—Obligation to Regard the Treaty of 1856.

LONDON, March 13—4 P. M.—The Black Sea Conference held a session today, at which all the members, including the Duc de Broglie, as representative of France, were present. In the House of Lords to-night Earl Granville announced that the Conference of the Powers on the Eastern question had closed. A treaty had been signed at the Foreign Office, abrogating the restriction on the admission of foreign men-of-war into the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Porte, in times of peace, may admit into those waters the naval vessels of friendly Powers, whenever needed, to enforce the treaty of 1856. The Danubian Commission is prolonged twelve years. The protocol expressly declares that no Power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all the signatories.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Paris Quiet—The Retractory Guards—Denunciation of the Radical Placard—Reorganizing the Army—Revenue Measures to be Adopted—Reform in the Mint.

PARIS, March 13.—The situation at Montmartre is unchanged, and is one of perfect tranquillity. A fraction of the National Guard, however, still hold possession of a number of cannon, refusing to deliver them up to the authorities.

The Radicals have posted placards urging the army not to fight the people, but the appeal has been productive of no effect upon the troops.

The city is now entirely quiet and without signs of a renewal of the recent agitation, which is condemned by the entire Press.

The *Debats* of today indignantly denounces the placard put in circulation by the Reds, as preaching revolt to the army.

LONDON, March 13.—The French official journal publishes a decree approving the formation of regiments of infantry at Bordeaux, and dissolving the head-quarter staffs of the armies recently operating in the North, and the camps of instruction at Havre, in Brittany and in the Vosges.

It is reported from Paris that the Government intends to levy a tax on imported raw material, especially textile fabrics. The tax on cotton alone is expected to produce annually from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 of francs. Foreign manufactured articles will also, it is said, be taxed proportionately.

A dispatch from Paris gives a positive contradiction to a report which has obtained some circulation, that M. Pouyer Questier, the French Minister of Finance, intends to make reforms in the management of the mint.

THE RETURNING ARMIES.

A French Garrison in Versailles—Signing of a Convention for the Return of the French from Germany—Release of those in Belgium—Marshal McMahon Returning—The German Emperor Off for Berlin.

PARIS, March 13.—Versailles has been evacuated by the Germans, and a French garrison has been installed in the city.

A convention for the return of the French prisoners in Germany has been signed at Ferrieres. Some are to return by sea from Bremen and Hamburg, while others will come overland.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Brussels announcing that all the French prisoners in Belgium have been released, and have gone to their homes.

Marshal McMahon has left Wiesbaden on his return to France.

The Emperor William has set out on his return to Berlin, accompanied by a large and brilliant suite of Princes, officers of the army, and representatives of the German Governments. The party reached Epernay at noon today, and were received with great enthusiasm by the returning troops, with whom the city was crowded.

BERLIN, March 13.—The journey of the Emperor home will be direct, the condition of the Emperor's health rendering it inexpedient for him to lengthen the trip by a visit to any of the Princes of the Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Army of Occupation in France—An Investigation of the Swiss Riots—The Recent Collision on the Versailles Railroad.

BERLIN, March 13.—It is announced that the Seventh and Twelfth Prussian Corps and the Wurtemburgers will form the Army of Occupation of that portion of France to be held by the Germans, until the conditions of the treaty of peace are fulfilled.

The Crown Prince of Saxony will establish his head-quarters at Compeigne, on Thursday.

ZURICH, March 13.—The Council has ordered a judicial investigation of the recent disturbance between the French and Germans here. No further trouble is anticipated, and the troops called out to keep the peace have been dismissed.

PARIS, March 13.—It has been ascertained that twenty German soldiers were killed and sixty injured by the accident at Puteaux, on the North-western Railway.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Wreck and Loss of Eight Lives in the English Channel—Re-Election of Mr. Stansfeld to the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 13.—Eight lives have been lost by the wreck of a steam launch upon the coast of the Island of Jersey.

Right Honorable James Stansfeld having accepted a Cabinet office went to his constituency, in the City of Halifax, for reelection to Parliament, and was returned without opposition.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on March 2 and Queenstown on March 3, reached this port yesterday. She brings news fresher by four days than that at hand, on Friday, by the Hamburg-American vessel *Westphalia*.

VICTORIOUS GERMANY.

The Royal Review of the Troops at Longchamps.

March 1, Correspondence London Times.

Passing through the post at the entrance to the race-course, there lay before us the great block-like masses of the three army corps intended to occupy Paris—more properly speaking, the detachment of the three corps, as will be seen hereafter. The race-course is a mere shell, utter wreck and ruin. The King must have had some difficulty in recognizing the place, which presented such a brilliant scene when, in 1867, he rode by the side of the fallen Emperor with his nephew, the Czar, to review the Imperial Guard of France. It was now 10½ o'clock. There were not half a dozen officers around the Grand Stand, and in front of it the space of the race-course was cleared for one-half its breadth, so that nothing marred the effect of the troops drawn up in the most perfect order in two lines, the first of infantry, in columns of battalion; the second of cavalry, in columns of squadron, with artillery on the flanks. A third line, however, might be said to be formed by the baggage-wagons and ambulances, which were ranged in rear of the cavalry, in perfect order, on the rising ground at the other side of the race-course. On the extreme left of the line, toward Boulogne, the men had lighted their camp-fires, and were cooking their provisions, each soldier having brought in with him three days' food complete, so as to dispense with requisitions, which, indeed, were forbidden. But the German soldier, like others we know of, has a good appetite. When his stomach is full he is apt to forget he may be hungry, and so his officers have to look after him lest he should waste. He is not likely to get anything from the hospitality of Paris. The cavalry were mostly dismounted, standing by their horses. Although there were but 30,000 men on the field, the strength of one army corps, the ground did not admit them to form in lines of the same depth, and they were rather doubled on the left, or appeared to be so. The eye at once detected where the Prussians began and ended, for the Jagar's shako is very different from the helmet of the Bavarian, which is like that worn by your Light Dragoons in the early part of the century. It was remarkable to those who are accustomed to the general effervescence of a great field-day to see how quiet this parade was. No galloping of orderlies or staff officers, no shouting or tumult of voices. About 10½ o'clock, or a little later, the men stood to their arms, and a deep cheer gradually swelled from battalion to battalion as a body of mounted officers, headed, I presume, by the Crown Prince, proceeded from the left of the line toward the right, amid the rolling of drums and the elevation of the standards; but not very long after the Grand Stand became an object of attraction to many officers, among whom were the Duke of Baden and the young Prince, his son. Bodies of cavalry drew up on the rear of the building, and flanked it, and several State carriages were driven into the space which used to be thronged with such a brilliant crowd in the old days of the glories of Longchamps.

THE EMPEROR-KING.

At 10:50 o'clock there was a cry of "The King!" Prussian lips have not yet got accustomed to call him "Kaiser." His Majesty's carriage, preceded by outriders and drawn by four black horses, entered the inclosure in rear of the stand, followed by the vehicles of several great persons, Kings, Princes and Dukes, among whom I looked in vain for Count Bismarck. The Emperor descended from his carriage, and walked about for a few moments talking cheerfully to those around him, stroking his thick mustache, now addressing Prince Carl, now Prince Adalbert, and chatting with Count Schleinitz. He was dressed in the uniform of a Prussian General, *picklehaube*, frock, sash and tightly strapped overalls. Once he gave an inquiring glance at the building, as if puzzled to recognize it. During this time the Crown Prince was riding toward the right of the line. The King, after a delay of some five or six minutes, which brought the time up to 11 o'clock, the hour named for the review, mounted his horse, a tall, shapely charger, and, putting himself at the head of his great train of Generals and Chiefs, rode in a canter up the *allée* which leads to the windmill, where he was received by the Crown Prince and his Staff, who had now reached the extremity of the line. At this moment there was not a single Frenchman to be seen about the course, and very few indeed—some half dozen, perhaps—among those many thousands who were not in uniform. Of those more than half were English, and among them was the Duke of Manchester, who had walked out of Paris. The Crown Prince received the King on the right of his line, and at the instant there crashed from end to end the dissonance of many bands playing what we call "God Save the Queen." I believe the Crown Prince reported to his Majesty the "morning state" of the troops, and then the King, with his son close at hand, followed by some 500 or 600 officers, passed along the front from right to left at a very rapid rate. The enthusiasm was immense, but orderly. I could not but contrast it with the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and the waving of sword blades, the disorderly marching, and the scattered cavalry charges which the Prince of Wales witnessed at the review in 1869. The roar of the Germans was deep and full of thunder, but not a bayonet quivered in the ranks. His Majesty was preceded by two aides-de-camp, or equerries, a hundred yards in front. An enumeration of the names of those who followed him would read like some pages out of the *Almanach de Gotha*. There were the King of Würtemberg, Prince William of Würtemberg, Prince Eugene of Würtemberg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the Grand Duke of Coburg, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, the brother of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince Carl of Prussia, Prince Weid, Prince Pless, Prince Putbus, several Princes of Bavaria, forming with their suites and with the staff officers of the royal and princely head-quarters, a grand cavalry regiment, upward of 600 strong.

IMPRESSIONS.

You may try to imagine the scene. There was only one thing wanting—sunshine—to make a German, at least, think it the most glorious sight in the world. Memorable the day will be to all time. To a less interested spectator it was a spectacle of grandeur and dignity, and the enthusiasm of those around one is always infectious. Men's eyes filled and flashed, and their lips trembled as they spoke of this "historical day"—this "colossal work"—but I declare there was nothing like wild delight or great outward exultation. One inspection is very like another. It is only the circumstances under which it is held that makes the difference. When the King, preceded and followed by a wave of voices and the brazen clang of music, turned round the left flank of the line, the cavalry trumpets sounded a flourish, and then the distant voices of the famous Uhlans reached us. The Emperor-King returned to the right between the two lines, and galloped down to the ground a little to the right of the grand stand for the march past, which, in fact, began before he passed the cavalry, for there was no time to be lost, and so the infantry closed up to the right, and almost as soon as His Majesty was in his place the march begun. It was headed by His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, commander of the Third Army, by which Paris was invested, and to which it capitulated. He was attended by Gen. non Blumenthal, Count Schleinitz, &c., and was preceded by his escort under Lieut. von Blumenthal. At 11:20 he saluted and took up his post on the left hand and a little in rear of the King.

THE TROOPS.

The force which was on the ground consisted of 11,000 men of the Sixth Corps, (von Tümpling,) 11,000 men of the Eleventh Corps, (von Schachtmeyer,) and 8,000 Second Bavarians, (Hartmann.) They were in the order in which they stood before Paris—the Sixth on the right, Bavarians in the centre, and the Eleventh on the left. The Sixth, therefore, were the first to march past. The regiments were in battalion column, except the pioneers, who marched in close columns of companies. Each corps was complete in itself, with artillery and transport attached to it, and was not in review order. The separate corps were represented by single battalions of each regiment, but some regiments were absent. The Eleventh Division (Gordon's) was represented by battalions of the Sixth, Eighteenth and Forty-seventh, &c.; the Twelfth Division (Hoffman's) by the Twenty-second, Sixty-second, &c., all in fine order, marching in the most admirable manner, compact and strong, yet light and quick. The men wore their boots over their trousers. They passed the King in silence, to the music of the bands which stood opposite playing the "Pariser Einzug," or the march which was played for the entry of the Prussians into Paris in 1814, which has little but historical interest at all to recommend it. The end of this corps was brought up by four *sugs*, forming one squadron of a very smart regiment, the Fourteenth Hussars; by four batteries, four pack wagons, and an ambulance-train. The Bavarians came next. Their staff has a very pretty, lightsome air; the uniform light blue and white cock's plumes in the hat. I do not know much of the Second Corps, as my experience of the Bavarians lies more with von der Tann'sc orps, but they are socially most agreeable. Their military attributes differ somewhat from those of the Prussians. They do not march so closely or so well, nor are they such big, solid men; but then their term of service is short for good drill, and they do not pay so much attention to their health as their northern brethren. Their cavalry looked well; some squadrons of, I think, Second Uhlans, in green uniforms, with white and light blue lance pennons. It was a little before noon when they came up, and they took more time to pass, comparatively, than the Prussians who preceded them. The King never moved his eyes off the troops, except when he spoke to the Crown Prince and to the officers who joined his staff as the regiments marched past. Count Bismarck, who had put on his helmet of steel with brass mountings, and wore his cuirassier boots, but not his cuirass, was in the crowd of officers a hundred yards away or more, and did not approach His Majesty during the march past. The Bavarians were closely criticised, and I think they could hear it, for their arms were in very good order, and their marching, if not so crisp as that of the Sixth, was infinitely superior in British eyes to the shamble which has lately been adopted by the French. The Bavarian column of infantry was followed by four pack-wagons, two ambulances, and six batteries, moving six guns abreast, and was closed up by cavalry. At 12:20 the drums and fifes of the Eleventh were heard over the crash of a terrible Bavarian brass band on white horses. The staff of the Eleventh Army Corps was headed by its General, the gallant von Bose, who was badly wounded at Woerth, and has only just come back to his old corps. It is a famous corps. The colors of the regiments are tattered to shreds. All the men are young and sturdy, and if we laugh at the strut of the officers because it is novel to us, we cannot deny that it is full of spirit. Wittich's division, the Twenty-second, has had plenty of fighting, and has borne it well; and such regiments as the Eighty-third and the Jägers of the corps are not easily to be excelled in soldierly attributes. As the last battalion passed, and the cavalry came in view, I noticed the Crown Prince had all of a sudden disappeared, but now he came up at the head of his own squadron, for he rode in front of the Eighth Dragoons—an admirably-horsed and well-appointed corps, which looks all the better for seven months' campaigning. This squadron was followed by the fifteen dragoon detachments. Then came the end. It was a few minutes to 1 o'clock. The last man of the 30,000 had passed and was moving across the race-course, which now bristled with bayonets, for the streams were in full march for Paris.

IMPERIAL JOY.

The Emperor then turned round and received the congratulations of his son and of the Princes. What a day for him! News was coming in every moment how the Parisians were getting quiet, and seemed to content themselves with shouts and jeers, and all was going well. In 1814 the King did duty in Paris with his battalion of the Guard as Major. He entered it again in 1815. He has been twice the guest of the man who is now his prisoner, and he is now the conqueror of this boastful and unhappy capital. The pride of the Generals and officers around me—natural pride—rose as they saw their King looking after his legions, which were gradually disappearing in the tree-girt avenues; for there are trees in the Bois de Boulogne yet, and there was great congratulation all round. It was necessary for me to leave. The parade was over. The Emperor and Crown Prince were returning to Versailles, and already the heads of the columns were debouching into the Avenue of the Grand Army and round the Arc de Triomphe. I had to ride hard, for the roads were blocked up, and it would be difficult to get into Paris in time, but my companion went in with the leading troops of the occupying force half an hour or more before I left the ground, and to him and those who are inside the city I must leave the description of the unprecedented aspect of Paris in its anger and its grief. There were no French to be seen till we came close to the *enceinte*. There they stood in swarms on the summits of mounds which represent such abortive labor—the parapets of earthworks and batteries—below which flowed the bright stream of Prussian bayonets.

INSIDE PARIS.

Drowning an Alleged Spy—A Terrible Scene.

The *Débats* of Feb. 27 gives an account of the popular demonstration on the previous day, which was marked by a fearful crime:

"Since Friday last—the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848—great crowds of people had assembled at the Place de la Bastille, where a perpetual parade of National Guards defiling in front of the Column of July was in progress. From 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday until evening detachments marched up to the column, the ornamental figures around which were covered with crape, and occasional addresses in praise of the Republic were delivered. Toward the afternoon a body of some 200 or 300 men were seen emerging from the Rue St. Antoine, escorting, or rather dragging, a well-dressed man, who, bareheaded, was held by the collar by two Chasseurs-à-pied. Loud cries of 'To the river!' 'He is an informer, a spy of Pietri's!' were heard, while other voices exclaimed, 'They want to restore their bludgeon days. No pity; away with spies!' It was stated that this person had been seen, pencil in hand, noting down the numbers of the battalions which made their appearance upon the place. Upon being questioned by the two soldiers, he replied that it was no business of theirs, and it was asserted that he struck at them with a *casse-tête*. He was then seized, searched, and upon him were found a revolver and papers proving that he belonged to the Police. This discovery exasperated the crowd, and the unhappy man was dragged toward the canal, into which he was about to be cast when some better-disposed persons thrust him into the guard-house, and the officer commanding the post ordered the gates to be closed. The quays were thronged with an excited and furious crowd, who demanded the surrender of the prisoner, and the execution of the popular sentence. The officer climbed upon the railings and explained to the mob that it was his duty to retain the prisoner in order that he might be conveyed to the Prefecture, and besought them to be calm. His exhortation was not listened to. Cries of 'They want to let him escape!' 'Give him up to us!' drowned his voice. Some Foot Chasseurs got over the railings and were followed by many of the crowd, and recaptured the poor wretch, whom the National Guards on duty made no effort to save. Blows fell thickly upon him; he was hustled and kicked, and appeared almost dead. There were at that time about 20,000 persons collected on the Place de la Bastille; but, although those who called for the death of their victim only numbered 400 or 500, of whom a great proportion were mere gamins, no attempt was made to prevent the execution of their bloodthirsty decree. The prisoner was dragged toward the Boulevard Bourdon, he begging to be allowed to shoot himself. The chasseurs who held him put him upon a bench, and submitted the question to the crowd, 'Will you allow the prisoner to blow out his brains with his own revolver?' 'No!' was the response, followed by cries of 'To the water with him!' A move was then made toward the Quai Henri IV., and there, doubting whether their victim might be able to swim, they took the precaution of tying his arms and legs, and in that condition he was carried as a mere bundle on to a barge, whence they flung him into the river. The current immediately bore away the helpless man, at which showers of stones were hurled. Some men belonging to river steamers attempted to cast life-buoys to the drowning man, but they were driven off by the furious execrations of the mob, and ultimately desisted. The body drifted under the piling at the point of the Ile St. Louis and was no more seen. These horrible scenes lasted for upwards of two hours. Upon the Quai Henri IV. two persons who ventured to exclaim against these brutal proceedings, were themselves assailed as police spies, and threatened with death. Other persons were similarly treated, and barely saved themselves by opportune flight. In the meantime the Place de la Bastile continued to be thronged, and the cafés and wine-shops drove a flourishing trade."

UTICA, N.Y., March 13.—Frank P. Langworthy, a young man in the employ of J. A. Berrill & Son, at Waterville, was drowned at that place on Sunday while trying to raise a waste-gate. There was more or less damage from high water in all parts of the county last last night....Isabel Hall, a domestic at the Central Hotel of this city, committed suicide in her room last night, by taking morphine. No cause is known, except general despondency.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Troops Take the Oath of Allegiance to Amadeus—Another Defeat of Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 13.—The troops yesterday took the oath of allegiance to King Amadeus and the Constitution. The volunteers only took the oath of fealty to the King, but not to the Constitution, because the volunteers are a stationary island corps and the Spanish Constitution does not rule Cuba, which is governed by its own laws....The insurgent Villamilos corps has been defeated near Sancti Spiritus. The troops pursued the insurgents and killed eighteen.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Discontent Among Unemployed Laborers—They Seek a Redress of Grievances by Monster Meetings and Incendiary Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The unemployed laborers of Auckland, New-Zealand, are holding monster meetings and appointing committees to wait upon the Superintendent of the Provinces to obtain a redress of grievances. They are also showing their discontent in a more threatening manner. Three incendiary fires, all believed to have been the work of the disaffected laborers, have taken place. The first burned the ship *City of Auckland* and cargo, valued at £25,000; the second, the kerosene depot and 10,000 gallons of kerosene, and the third the Music Hall. Attempts have also been made to burn other property.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Strange Man on Nantucket Island—Suspicion that it is Forrester the Supposed Nathan Murderer.

BOSTON, March 13.—The *Traveller* says a letter has been received from Nantucket, dated on Saturday, 11th, which states that the people thereabouts are very much exercised over what many regard as the discovery of the Nathan murderer. A strange man, answering to the published description of Forrester, has been on the island a week or more, endeavoring to hire a house for himself, and failing, then engaging rooms from a private family, taking care of them himself. He makes no secret, however, of his movements. The people proposed to secure him on Saturday, and to have an officer go down to the island on today's boat.

SPRING AND NAVIGATION.

Bridges Carried Away by Ice in Maine—The Hudson Free from Floating Ice—The Upper Mississippi.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 13.—A bridge between Wilton and East Wilton, on the Androscoggin Railroad, was carried away, and the railroad-bridge at Farmington somewhat damaged by the ice in the Androscoggin River, yesterday. The bridge across the Androscoggin at Livermore Falls, was carried away by the ice this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 13.—The floating ice has disappeared from the Hudson, and the Spring traffic commenced today. By Saturday of this week, all the steamers of the various lines will have resumed their regular trips. The boatmen predict a lively freighting season.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The Mississippi River at Winona is clear of ice, and a Lake City boat arrived at Winona, from Reed's Landing, yesterday. The indications are of an early opening of navigation. The weather is clear.

BATH, Me., March 13.—The back of the river is now clear of ice, and the steamer *Spray* commenced her trips to Booth Bay today. The ice in the Kennebec started yesterday morning, at Augusta, and will probably all go out during this tide.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Wife Murder in Nevada—Death of a San Francisco Lawyer—He Leaves $2,000,000 and his Family Unprovided for.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 13.—One Remingham, of Virginia City, last night, shot his wife in the head with a revolver in a fit of drunken jealousy, she having accompanied a young man to the theatre.

Horace Howes, a lawyer, who died yesterday, left property valued at nearly $2,000,000, so tied up as to make it useless to his widow and child. Just before dying, he sent a message to the Courts, saying that he had always disapproved of adjournments out of respect to the memory of deceased members of the Bar, and requested that no adjournment be allowed in his case. It is believed that his will will be set aside on the ground of insanity and injustice to his family.

THE WEST.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—The Bridge Across the Mississippi at Brainerd, Minn., Completed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—The Northern Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Brainerd, Minn., was finished today, and the first passenger train, containing officers of the road, passed over the structure. This completes the track of the Northern Pacific 113 miles west from Lake Superior. The grade is finished nearly to Red River, 150 miles further, and at the present rapid rate of progress trains will run to Red River before September next. A large force of men is employed on the work of construction, and a large amount of iron is on hand with which to complete the track to the border of Dakota. Already there is a very active movement of settlers to the excellent farm lands now being opened up by the Northern Pacific Road through Western Minnesota.

Sentence of the Fifth Participant in a Murder—Printers on a Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13.—William Foilliet, the last of the gang of five men who were engaged in the murder and attempted robbery of David Skinner, two years and a half ago, was this morning sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years....The compositors on the morning and evening *Herald* are on a strike.

Rival Steamers on the Upper Mississippi—Fire and Loss of Life in Wisconsin—Brutal Wife Murder—How the Women Didn't Vote in Clarendon, Iowa—Whisky at Less Than Cost.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—A special dispatch from Quincy says, the Northern Line and Northwestern Union Packet Companies, plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, which worked together last season, have failed to effect a compromise this season, and the probabilities are that a lively fight will ensue. Both companies have a large number of fine passenger steamers. ....The old Court-house and Jail at Depere, Wis., was burned yesterday morning, and two young men named Wm. Howard and Buckley, who had been locked up the night before for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, perished in the flames. It is supposed that the jail was set on fire by Buckley, one of the prisoners. Both were young men of promise, but had unfortunately been tempted into the indulgence to drink.... About one week since a man, named James Wadkins, living about ten miles south of Jefferson Town, whipped his wife in such a brutal manner that she died within an hour. She was on the point of confinement, and the unborn child was killed at the same time by the death of the mother. The brute was allowed to remain at large for several days after the murder, but was finally arrested by the Sheriff of the county. A report comes of a later date, which says, that Wadkins was examined and discharged, on the point that there was no evidence to fix the crime upon him....The Board of Registers of Clarendon, Iowa, decided that women were entitled to vote in that city, and the names of all ladies of the proper age were placed on the rolls. Several gentlemen, not liking this movement, erased the names of their wives. Several ladies also erased their names. On election day no women claimed the privilege of voting, and the men had it all their own way.

CINCINNATI, O., March 13.—Some commotion has been produced among the liquor-dealers here, by private advices from New Orleans that Indiana whisky was being sold in that city at 75 cents per gallon, which is about 7½ cents below the Government charges, insurance, freight and commission, without taking into account the cost of producing.

COIN AND CURRENCY.

Redemption of Copper and Nickel Tokens—Circular from the Treasury Department—A Bill to Make the Volume of the Currency Self-Adjusting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The following circular concerning the redemption of copper and other token coins was issued today:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 10, 1871.

By virtue of authority contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins," approved March 3, 1871, all copper bronze, copper nickel and base metal coinage of every kind heretofore authorized by law, will be redeemed in accordance with the following regulations: All parties holding such coins and desiring their redemption will forward the same to the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, in sums of not less than $20, advising the Director of the Mint by mail of the amount and kind of coin forwarded and upon what Assistant Treasurer the check shall be drawn in payment thereof, which checks may be drawn upon the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans or San Francisco, at the option of the party forwarding the coin. The Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, upon receipt of the coin forwarded for redemption, will carefully count and examine each parcel of coin in the order in which it is received, and thereupon will issue a certificate, to be at once transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, which certificate shall state the amount of coin received, the name and address of the person, company, corporation or firm making the remittance, and the place—New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans and San Francisco—at which the transfer check to be drawn by the Treasurer of the United States shall be made payable. The Treasurer of the United States will, upon the receipt of this certificate, transmit to the owner of the coin a transfer check, payable to his order, for the amount specified in the certificate. The expenses of transporting these coins, which must always be in sums of $20 and upward, must be paid by the parties sending them to the place of redemption.

The regulations of Oct. 28, 1869, providing for the redemption of the five cent coins by the Treasurer and the General Assistant Treasurers of the United States, are hereby abrogated.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TWEED STATUE.

Mr. Tweed Respectfully Declines the Honor—He Fears he may be Considered Deficient in Common Sense.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Senator Tweed has just addressed the following letter to Mr. Shandley:

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., March 13, 1871.
To Hon. Edward J. Shandley:

MY DEAR SIR: I learn that a movement to erect a statue to me, in the City of New-York, is being seriously pushed by a committee of citizens, of which you are Chairman. While I am gratified by the friendly feelings which have prompted you and the gentlemen who are associated with you in this demonstration to do me honor, I most emphatically and decidedly object to it. I had no idea until recently, when my attention was called to public circulars soliciting contributions to that object, that it was gravely entertained. I was aware that a newspaper of our City had brought forward the proposition, but I considered it one of the jocose sensations for which that journal is so famous. Since I left the City to engage in legislation the proposition appears to have been taken up by my friends, no doubt in resentment at the supposed unfriendly motive of the original proposition and the manner in which it had been urged. Statues are not erected to living men, but to those who have ended their careers, and where no interest exists to question the partial tributes of friends. There are exceptional instances in which important deeds have been thus commemorated, or the vanity of the individual flattered. I claim to be a live man, and hope (Divine Providence permitting) to survive in all my vigor, politically and physically, some years to come. The only effect of the proposed statue is to present me to the public as assenting to the parade of a public and permanent testimonial to vanity and self-glorification, which do not exist. You will thus perceive that the movement, which originated in a joke, but which you have made serious, is doing me an injustice and an injury; and I beg of you to see to it that it is at once stopped. I hardly know which is the more absurd, the original proposition or the grave comments of others, based upon the idea that I have given the movement countenance. I have been about as much abused as any man in public life. I can stand abuse and bear even more than my share; but I have never yet been charged with being deficient in common sense.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) WM. M. TWEED.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—1:30 A. M.—The pressure has remained almost unchanged in the Mississippi Valley during the last eight hours, but is lower than it was on Sunday night. The disturbance over the Eastern States, on Sunday night, has moved beyond our coast. The highest pressure prevails from North Carolina to the lower lakes, and the lowest in Neberska, where it has fallen rapidly, with a rising temperature and winds. The effect of this fall is already felt in Lake Michigan, in a fresh southerly wind. An area of clouds prevailing, Sunday night, from Indiana westward, has moved easterly, with occasional light rain, and now covers West Virginia. Clear weather has prevailed south of the Ohio, and fair weather in the Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer with fresh winds will probably be experienced on Tuesday west and southwest of the Alleghanies, and fair weather on the Atlantic coast.

Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 13.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.79; change, plus .16; thermometer, 13°; change, minus 20°; relative humidity, .81; wind northwest; velocity of wind, 32 miles per hour. The atmosphere has been remarkably transparent today. We have seen the shadow of the mountain more distinct and as it extended across Maine there were radiant beams diverging from its apex. The shadow of the mountain could be traced on the clouds after the sun had disappeared in the West.

Municipal Elections in Maine—Republican Mayors Chosen in Bangor and Augusta.

BANGOR, Maine, March 13.—At the municipal elections here today S. H. Dale, Republican, was elected Mayor, over J. F. Rawson, Democrat, by 185 majority. A. G. Wakefield, the temperance candidate, received 105 votes. Republican gain since the September election, 889. The Republicans elect five Aldermen, a gain of one, and sixteen out of the twenty-one Councilmen. In two districts there was no choice.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13.—J. J. Eveleth, Republican, was elected Mayor today, by 150 majority. The Republicans carry six out of the seven wards of the city.

BELFAST, Me., March 13.—Wm. C. Marshall was elected Mayor by a large vote, without opposition. The whole issue depended upon railroad matters, no politics being concerned.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 13.—E. W. Wedgewood, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor today by about 300 majority. The Democrats carry six of the seven wards of the city.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 13.—Within the past ten days, Col. Whiteley's secret service officers have arrested eight persons in this city and neighborhood, for dealing in counterfeit United States Treasury and national bank notes. It is thought that others implicated will also be captured. The officers, it is said, have obtained evidence to insure the conviction of Chas. Fredericks, who is at present serving a term of imprisonment in a Western penitentiary, and of Michael Hartzel, who is now confined in Alleghany County Jail, awaiting trial on a charge of counterfeiting; also, on a charge of the murder of John Yoke, a boy, in Schuylkill County, in June last.

THE COAL MINES.

Denial of the Statement that Certain Collieries are in Operation.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 13.—The *Miners' Journal* of to-morrow will have the following contradiction of the statement published in today's *Press*, wherein certain operators and coal firms were announced as being in opposition to the present movement of the coal operators and the railroad companies:

We are authorized to deny emphatically the statement in the *Press*, on the part of the following colliers and firms: Samuel E. Griscom & Co. are not shipping, and do not intend to until there is a general resumption of trade. James C. Oliver & Co. are running their colliery for the sole purpose of keeping up a sufficient supply for the furnaces of Aikins Brothers, and to prevent their being blown out, and are not in opposition to the present movement as stated. The Pine Knot Coal Company are not shipping, and are in full sympathy and co-operation in the present movement of the operators to protect themselves. J. M. Frick is operating his colliery with the full consent of the trade, and does so only because his lease will run out in a few months. The extent of his operations is confined to the drawing out of loose coal, which he would otherwise lose. Of the other firms named, we are assured by reliable parties that Heckchen & Glover are not shipping, and are only working to get a second outlet, in obedience to the requirements of the Ventilation act, passed by the Legislature last year, and as to the Whetstone Colliery, this is but a small and insignificant affair. Their shipments amount to but about ten cars a day, while the Philadelphia Coal Company and Alaska colliery are really about one and the same thing, being, we are told, under the control of the same parties. That the officers of this Company should express their opposition to the present movement is neither new nor strange, particularly as they have for a long time been acting entirely independent of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and were especially independent in their action during the suspensions of last Spring and Summer. The Board of Trade seem to believe the connection of this company with that organization as not essentially necessary to its welfare or prosperity.

ARKANSAS.

Changed Aspect of Affairs—Collapse of the Opposition to Gov. Clayton.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—The *Avalanche* has a special dispatch to-night from Little Rock, Ark., which states that political affairs there have experienced another change, and that the situation has assumed a new aspect. Immediately after the reading of the journal, today, a message was received from Gov. Clayton, announcing the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Johnson, and his appointment by him to the position of Secretary of State *vice* White, resigned. The Senate immediately went into executive session, and confirmed the appointment of Johnson, who was then sworn into office, and he entered upon its duties. The Senate then went into a ballot for President, and elected Mr. Hadley, of this city, who was one of Gov. Clayton's right-hand men. After all these things were done, it became known that the Governor was again a candidate for United States Senator, and it is thought he will be elected on the first ballot to-morrow. At the public meeting to-night all the colored members pledged themselves to White, who may prove a formidable opponent to Gov. Clayton. McDonald, however, will be the strongest opponent, as the Conservatives will vote for the man it is said they own. All parties are in caucus to-night on the Senatorial contest to-morrow. Should Gov. Clayton be elected, he will be succeeded by Hadley. The conduct of Lieut.-Gov. Johnson, in selling himself, as alleged, to the Clayton party, is severely criticised by those who lately acted with him. The Senate today passed the House bill authorizing the Treasurer to issue interest-bearing certificates on bank-note paper of the denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars.

The Sandwich Islands Earthquakes—Rocks Hurled from the Cliffs, and Valleys Filled with Debris.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Shocks of earthquake occurred in the Hawaiian Islands on the 19th ult. They were general throughout the group. In Lausi great rocks were hurled down from cliffs, and some of the valleys were rendered uncultivatable by the *débris* from the mountains. Great wonder is expressed that no lives were lost on any of the islands. At Honolulu the shocks commenced at 10:07 P. M., were three in number, and followed in rapid succession, lasting altogether over one minute. At the other islands the time was different, the last shock occurring at Lahiva at 11:24 P. M.

The Filkins Case—Counsel Summing up.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—In the Filkins case the counsel for the prisoner today presented forty-three points to the Court, all of which the Court was requested to charge to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. The counsel for the defense then proceeded to sum up the evidence.

The counsel for defense closed his argument at 5 P. M., and the District-Attorney commenced for the people, and will conclude to-morrow. Immediately afterward, Judge Learned will charge the jury.

The Court-room was packed with spectators, including a large number of ladies.

Arrest of a Wealthy Man for Abducting Two Young Girls.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—George Rice, a man of wealth living near Kirksville, Mo., was arrested here today, on a charge of abducting two girls, aged fourteen and sixteen years, for the purpose of prostitution. The girls are supposed to be in this city, but have not yet been found. Rice is forty-three years old, and has heretofore borne an excellent reputation.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TROY, N. Y., March 13.—By the falling in of O'Hearn's stone-quarry, in the lower part of this city, this afternoon, Patrick Corbitt was instantly killed, William Ryan fatally, and Coleman Sullivan seriously injured.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports the burning of the steam-boat *Lightwood* on Bayou Bartholomew, with 567 bales of cotton. The cotton is insured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—A man named Burker was killed in Franklin County, on Saturday night, during an attempted entrance into a private house, by a Kuklux band. No particulars known.

BOSTON, March 13.—Ithamer A. Beard, a well-known citizen of Lowell, died yesterday at the age of eighty-one.

ALBANY, March 13.—Two of the escaped burglars, Hopper Conner and John Dillon, have been captured. Brown is still at large.

Louis XV. and the French Revolution—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Lord.

Prof. John Lord lectured yesterday morning, before a large audience, on "Louis XV. and the French Revolution," at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The lecturer did not confine himself to a bare narrative of the historical events immediately preceding the revolution, but, in a cursory yet graphic manner, glanced at the condition of the French Kingdom during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He described the futile effort of Louis XIV. at self-aggrandizement by engaging in useless and iniquitous warfare, which plunged the nation into a hopeless state of insolvency, and alienated the affections of his people by a wholesale and systematic course of swindling and oppressive taxation. Louis XV., on his accession to the throne, found himself at the head of a people discontented almost to revolt, and dependent for the maintenance of his power on a profligate and oppressive nobility, degenerate by interminable connection with vice and dissipation. It was a period of disgraceful folly and shameless exposure of crime. Industry and merit not allied with noble station found no favor in the eyes of the Monarch, and all civil and religious distinctions were conferred on the worthless and dissolute descendants of nobility. The King was the leader in all the ignominious and disgraceful revelries that characterized the period, totally ignoring his duties as a monarch, and consistent only in his unprecedented expenditure of the funds of the nation. Yet he was by no means deficient in natural ability. No man could see more clearly than he could the effect of the writings of the philosophers who heralded the revolution. He was in favor of the Jesuits while he banished them, and the very philosophers he invited to his table he would willingly have consigned to torture and death. He merely wanted energy to carry out that despotism to which he was devoted. He was enslaved by his vices and those who pandered to them, and though he did witness the tornado which but a little later burst over the unhappy Kingdom, he plainly perceived its advent, and his last moments were full of anxious fear. The lecturer entered into an extended review of the excesses of the celebrated Mme. Le Pompadour, so intimately interwoven with the history of the King, and passed on to the subject, Revolution, which overturned despotism, relieved the country of its oppressors, and remedied many of the evils to which it had been subject. He concluded a very interesting lecture by observing that kingly excesses, though for a time apparently triumphant, eventually work out their own destruction, and, when too late, the Monarch feels that his safeguard lies in the affections of his people.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

The Putative Son of Mme. Jumel Seeking to Obtain the Property—An Action of Ejectment.

Mme. Jumel, it may be remembered, died some three years ago, leaving a will by which the bulk of her large estate was left to various charities. The nearest supposed heirs of Mme. Jumel were the children of Mrs. Jones, her sister. Mr. Nelson Chase procured from these children, themselves old, an assignment of their claims, and brought suit to set aside the will on the ground of undue influence, in which he succeeded. Two distinct litigations were then commenced to wrest the estate from Mr. Chase,—one by the assigning children of Mrs. Jones, which came to grief last Autumn, the plaintiffs failing to appear on the trial, and the other by persons claiming to be relatives of Mme. Jumel, who was originally Polly Bowen, through a brother supposed to have been lost. Some of the suits in this interest have been defaulted, and an extra allowance of $20,000 was granted by Judge Barnard in those suits against the plaintiffs.

Still another suit entitled George W. Bowen *vs.* Nelson Chase, in the nature of a suit in ejectment, has been brought in the Court of Common Pleas, in which plaintiff claims to be Mme Jumel's son. In all these suits the great drawback to all sides has been the great age of the witnesses who could tell anything even by hearsay of Mme. Jumel's family. In all the suits Mr. Chase has been represented by Mr. Chas. O'Conor and Mr. James C. Carter. In this suit the plaintiff is represented by L. S. Chatfield, Chauncey Shaffer and Gideon J. Tucker.

Under an order of the Court of Common Pleas the following evidence was yesterday taken:

Elizabeth Freeman, aged sixty-three, formerly housekeeper for Mme. Jumel, testified: Mme. Jumel told me I mustn't believe what they told me about her; she was not guilty of all they said she was; she said they had accused her of killing a child—a son; she had not killed it, neither had she drowned it; some day he might come; she left him in Providence, R. I.; when she said so much, then the door opened, and it was done; Mr. Chase came in and she said no more; Mr. Chase turned me off and sent me to New-York; she didn't say whose child that was; she said no more; I stayed with her two days and one night that time; I cleared up her room; she didn't tell me the name of that child; she told me no more about it; at this conversation Matilda Reed and Mary Carbence (Freeman) were present; Mary Carbence is alive, Matilda Reed is dead; I left Matilda to work there; Mary Carbence is married and is now named Eddy; that conversation was in the Fall and Madame died in the July or June following; she died five years ago; she did not say, when she told me of her son, that he was dead, for she said he might come back, and a dead man could not come back again; I don't remember whether there were any other persons present during that conversation except those I have named, until Mr. Chase came in; Mrs. Carroll was there; she was moving about and the coachman's wife, I think, was sitting on the sofa; I remember no one else; I afterward met Mr. Chase in Caroline-street, Saratoga; he shook hands with me and introduced me to his wife; he asked me how I was and how I got along; I told him it went very hard with me since they turned me out of my home; he then said I should not see any more hard times; he was very sure I would not; if I would come down to the American and meet him there he would attend to my case, and it wouldn't be so hard as it had been; I went down there and he met me on the stoop; he took hold of my hand and led me upstairs; I took my son with me; after I got upstairs he handed me a chair and called the servant and had something poured out which he handed to me, saying, "Lisbie, you don't know what that is, drink it;" I told him I didn't drink anything—I didn't know what it was; he then asked me my age, and I told him as near as I could; he asked me where I was born and brought up, and I told him all that; he then asked me where and when I first saw George W. Bowen; I told him when he came into the yard at Mme. Jumel's house; he then told me he was Mme. Jumel's son; I told him that was the first time I saw him, but not the first time I've heard of him; he got up excitedly, and struck the table with such force that everything bounced and said I was "a liar," and then I left the room; I was going to hit him, but I though he might put me in the State Prison; he said he was going to have us all there; he didn't ask me if Mme. Jumel had told me; he said he had heard all about it and knew all about what I had said and didn't want to know any more; when I got down stairs he put his head out of the window and told me to remember what he had said, but he said nothing more; his wife was with him when he met me in the street, and was present also in the room when he spoke to me as I have stated; he sent a colored man, a Mr. Granger, to me to say he was sorry for what he had said, and I must go and see Gen. Blanchard and he would make it all right, but I didn't go to see Gen. Blanchard. (Picture shown.) This is one of the pictures Mme. Jumel left in the house; that's my Madame too; I wish she could be alive five minutes; she'd make them move; she would so; that's a good likeness of Madame; the way I know I have had all these things in my hands that's on her head; I've had that vail in my hands; the face is a good likeness; I never saw any face look like that but George W. Bowen's; it looks like the Madame; it is the Madame; George W. Bowen resembles Mme. Jumel around his cheeks and mouth.

The examination and cross-examination of this witness occupied a great deal of time. The important parts of her testimony are given above.

Obituary.

The papers of March 10 and 11, conveyed to many friends, and the world at large, the announcement of the death of John Archibald Kyle, so long and so well known years ago in the musical world as an eminent flutist. In later years his talent and musical taste have only been enjoyed by friends and relatives in social life, his public career closing with his appearance in association with the "Jenny Lind" concerts. Mr. Kyle's health, although delicate for many years, did not seem, as is usually the case, to shut him out from the enjoyment of life and the society of friends, whom his gentle, refined, and pleasing manners attracted around him, but, served in his case, to increase interest, and extend to a wider circle, the ties of friendship and esteem. He was in the habit of holding musical and social soirées at his own home, where a frank and cordial welcome greeted all who came, and he participated in similar entertainments at the houses of many acquaintances. It may not be uninteresting to those who peruse these words of tribute to his memory, to learn that the last notes on his magic instrument were those of the little melody called "Put Me in My Little Bed," and there he was placed on Sunday, by tender hands, accompanied by loving hearts and tearful eyes, and escorted by his companions in arms, "The Old Guard," of which corps he was one of the oldest members.

During the past three months of his life Mr. Kyle's health was too delicate for him to perform the duties of his office, but still he hoped that with the return of Spring and Summer weather he would gain strength to resume his place in the Custom-house; but the hope was not realized, and the last of earth has been seen, the last sight of friends taken, the last words of love spoken, by the admirable flutist, the widely-known and respected gentleman, the refined and much loved John Archibald Kyle.

The Brick Boatmen's Strike.

The strike of the brick-boat owners shows no prospect of an early termination. Several boats laden with brick are now moored at the foot of Eleventh-street, North River, and the Captains refuse positively to discharge their cargoes till they get twenty cents for every 1,000 bricks they land. The brick-dealers refuse to pay this. The brick boat owners, outside the "Hudson River Boatmen's Association," the members of which only are on strike, continue to land their cargoes at the old rates paid by the shippers of the bricks. It is probable that the boats will be discharged before the end of the week, as the brick-dealers intend paying the twenty cents demanded for the landing of the brick now in the boats.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The election of Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST to the United States Senate has made a vacancy in the City Council of New-Orleans.

A Sacramento druggist made a "sad mistake" on Saturday week, and killed a child. He "took the wrong bottle."

A Democratic paper in Kentucky once more presents the name of BERIAH MAGOFFIN for Governor of the State.

The trustees of the new Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio have, by unanimous vote, selected Ex-Gov. COX for President of that institution.

A Chicago paper closed its record of births on Saturday with this item: "In Ligonier, Ind., to the wife of ISAAC ACKERMAN, a daughter. No cigars."

The widow of FRANKLIN SIMONDS, of Warner, N. H., bequeathed $10,000 to the High School founded by her husband in that town, and $4,000 to religious associations in that neighborhood.

Owing to the recent destruction by fire of the buildings of the New-Orleans Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, its annual Fair has been postponed from April until November next.

The manuscripts which belonged to the family of WILLIAM PENN have been purchased by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, who intend to present them to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

New-Orleans complains of a large increase of crime there during the past two years—in the number of burglaries and robberies especially. It is explained by the large idle population in the city.

A negro, in a Virginia jail on a charge of murder, has confessed his guilt to the jailer, saying that a spirit had warned him on the previous night to reveal his crime under pain of perpetual unrest.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, was serenaded by his jubilant friends in Little Rock the other night after the failure of the movement to impeach him, and in response, we are told, made a stirring impromptu address, which elicited great applause.

A fire at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., on Sunday, 5th inst., destroyed the library, mineral cabinet and manuscripts of Prof. DAVIS, including two volumes prepared by him and nearly ready for the Press, to be called the *Chemistry of Life* and a *Scientific Description of the Plants of the Bible.*

The Pacific coast members of the Sigmi Phi, an old college fraternity, founded at Union in 1827, celebrated its anniversary in San Francisco by a dinner on the evening of the 4th inst. Representatives of the Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta of New-York, Alpha of Massachusetts, and Alpha of Vermont were present.

A committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Planters of Alabama has published a long address suggesting the formation of county agricultural societies, the thorough cultivation of small farms, a rotation of crops, the encouragement of white immigration, and the employment of skilled labor with labor-saving machines.

The Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats held a meeting on Saturday night and by unanimous vote declared their opposition to the bills now before the Legislature to create Boards of Commission for the government of the city. A mass-meeting of citizens irrespective of party is to be held to-night to protest against their enactment.

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Texas has issued an address, telling the Democracy that they "have a duty to perform in rescuing the State from the misgovernment of the present dynasty, but this labor is not easy, and it is not wise to blind themselves to the obstacles in their way, or to disregard the strength of the power they are attacking."

A cabinet of minerals and curiosities collected during the past nineteen years by a gentleman now a resident of Nevada, is on exhibition in Chicago. It numbers between 4,000 and 5,000 distinct pieces, and consists of ores, corals, native silver and a few curiosities. Among the ores are gold, iron, tin and silver, of various grades of bearing, and from the various countries of the globe.

A letter from Dover, N. H., relates "a beautiful incident," saying that as the pastor of the Unitarian Church in that place was in the midst of his sermon, two Sundays ago, "A large, beautiful, yellow-winged butterfly came flying into the sanctuary, and continued to hover about the sacred place till after the close of the services, when he was captured and given to a little boy, who took him home and made a pet of him."

The two harbor policemen, arrested in San Francisco on a charge of opium smuggling, have been convicted, and fined $100 each, the jury recommending them to mercy. The evidence for the prosecution was considered meagre, and went to show that they took possession of opium found floating in the bay by two men, and turned it over to the proper authorities. But it was alleged that there were seven boxes, while the defendants turned over only five.

The action of Gov. AUSTIN, of Minnesota, in vetoing the Land Division bill seems to have pleased the people of his State greatly. He was serenaded a few nights ago, and in returning thanks said that when he received the nomination for Governor he made an irrevocable resolution that, if elected, he would, during his term of service, know no other office, nor act with any reference to securing a promotion to higher position, nor to insure a renomination.

The officers of the Universal Peace Union have sent a formal letter to the British members of the Joint High Commission, welcoming them to this country for the high hope they bring of an early and permanent settlement of all disturbing questions at issue between their Government and ours, and because their coming "foreshadows an era in the adjustment of difficulties by peaceful means, and the establishment of an international system of arbitration which, we trust, will render war as impossible as it is unnecessary and deplorable."

The publication office of the Monticello (Sullivan County) *Republican* was entered by one or more mean and malicious persons on Wednesday night last and two forms, with nearly all the type in the office, pied. The paper, was issued, however, on the customary day, the publishers saying: "The perpetrators of this outrage, whoever they may be, have the consolation, if it affords them any, of knowing that they have inflicted no little private injury upon us personally, besides imposing a good deal of extra work upon the hands in our office. The damage we can stand or will try to; but we submit that the community is not safe as long as parties who would commit an act of this nature are allowed to go at large."

A pleasant writer in a California paper describes a recent encounter in San Francisco thus: "The Chinese had a pitched battle on Jackson-street, in the rear of their theatre, this afternoon. A party commenced fighting in the arena at the rear of the theatre—what about nobody knows—and used iron bars and other sedatives freely. Meantime another party scaled the block of buildings on the other side of the arena, and breaking off the chimneys, obtained a supply of bricks, which they hurled in a perfect hailstorm upon the heads of the belligerents below. The effect was striking. At the conclusion of the engagement the Police captured four, and locked them up on the charge of assault to murder."

In response to the *World*, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says bluntly, that it "may as well be understood first as last, that the Democrats in the States tyrannized over by carpet-bag rule do not intend to surrender the right of discussion and redress of their grievances to the decision of Democrats in other States who have never felt these wrongs," and further, that the Democratic National Convention "will not be permitted directly or impliedly, to signify, with impunity, that the reconstruction measures forced on the South at the point of the bayonet, and the amendments to the Constitution fraudulently adopted, are now beyond the reach of public reprobation, and are to be maintained as established law. If Southern Democrats are to be muzzled and choked down by a majority vote in National Convention they had better not go into it."

Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, vetoed an act appropriating $265,000 for the expenses of the Legislature, saying that he regarded the amount already expended and the sum included in this bill—amounting in the aggregate to $400,000—as simply enormous for one session of the Legislature. He also said that he could but think that there had been some secret agency in fixing the amount, as a number of the members, both of the House and Senate, had expressed their surprise at finding the appropriation changed from $125,000, as it was believed to have passed, to $265,000.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Finances of Georgia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in your issue of this morning in relation to the Georgia finances, if allowed to pass uncontradicted, will leave a very damaging impression in the minds of readers. The last report of the Treasurer of Georgia is actuated by violent personal hostility toward the Executive, as is evinced by the whole language of the document. With this hostility we have nothing to do; but as agents of the State in connection with its loans we are in a position to know of the amount of the new issue of bonds referred to by the Treasurer, and the finances of the State in general. The amount of indebtedness at beginning of 1870 was stated by the Treasurer to be $6,014,500. This has been increased since only by an additional issue of $2,000,000 of gold seven per cent. bonds, for the sale of which we are agents of the State. The proceeds of this issue have been applied to paying off old bonds, past due, amounting to about $500,000, and to the purchase of a new Capitol building and Executive mansion, and other expenses incident to a change of the seat of Government from Milledgeville to Atlanta. This makes the present direct debt of the State only about $7,500.

As regards the indorsement liability, though we are not able to speak so exactly as regarding the other obligations of the State, we may say that we are in a position to state authoritatively that, although on the statute book the State may apparently become liable for a large indorsement, yet the conditions under which the guarantee is granted have been such as to prevent its being availed of in most instances, so that the actual obligation thus incurred by indorsement was, on the 15th of August last, only $4,016,000, as stated by the Governor, and the total liability to be incurred will probably not exceed double that amount. Many roads to which State aid is granted have voluntarily surrendered the privilege, since, while the State grants aid only to the extent, in most instances, of $10,000 to $12,000 per mile, thus restricting the first mortgage issue, the companies find it more to their advantage to increase the amount of their first mortgage to $20,000 per mile, and surrender the State guarantee to enable them to do so.

As you very justly state in your paper, the temper of the Treasurer's report, so called, should make readers careful in giving it their credit. The implications and omissions, however, are more likely to do damage than the accusations, hence we hasten to make this partial statement, and hope soon to be able to furnish a correct and official one.

We are yours, very respectfully,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13.

A Suggestion for St. Patrick's Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few years ago the writer attended a lecture by a somewhat prominent Roman Catholic priest and lecturer, on the origin, character and mission of the Irish race. His theories as to its origin and his description of Irish character are immaterial. The mission of the Irish race, the reverend father claimed, was to go forth and elevate, enlighten and Christianize the whole human family, and pointed to the superior virtue and intelligence of those cities and States which had been most favored by the teachings, influence and example of Irish Catholics, as proof of his theory.

In view of these facts so clearly proved and demonstrated, it has occurred to me that the programme for the route of the disciples of the blessed St. Patrick on the coming anniversary of the saint, might be somewhat varied from the usual course without disadvantage to those outside the Holy Catholic Church, while adding greatly to the enjoyment of those in the procession. I would suggest that the programme of the route be so amended as to include the Fourth and Sixth Wards, as also Mackerelville and such other sections of our City as have been most benefited and enlightened by their blessed works and nationality.

Surely, those sections of our City where Irish Catholicism has had its most perfect work must afford a pleasanter subject for their contemplation than the abodes of those who, blindly rejecting the doctrines of the patron saint, persist in remaining in ignorance, filth and superstition outside the Church.

I would suggest that the contemplated review in the City Hall Park be given up, and that the time which the ceremony would consume be employed as I have indicated above.

AMERICUS.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1871.

That Saint Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before dismissing the "Saint," permit a very few words more. Although the resolution of Mr. FIELD was lost, all intelligent readers know that both that bill and Mr. NORTON's were only entering wedges, and that no means will be left unused by the Romish organization to attain its end, which is, unlimited power. The note of "Hibernicus" should be a "warning note" to all Americans. It is a full illustration of the fable of the Arab and the camel: The beast begged permission to shelter his head under the Arab's tent, and when thus much was conceded he gradually thrust himself entirely in and kicked his benefactor out. This is exactly our position, the threat is openly made and the kick will surely follow. I add, with shame, it will be well deserved.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
FRIDAY, March 10, 1871.

The Baptists and their Bribe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading your editorial on the "Baptist Bribe," I cannot longer hold my peace, or restrain my pen from thanking you for uttering the words of truth, and for the principles you have so plainly defined. While I grieve that so many well-meaning Baptists seem so short-sighted, especially the editor of our most valuable paper, the *Examiner & Chronicle*, I rejoice that the Baptists, as a denomination, disapprove the policy which has unwisely been pursued. Why did not Mr. BRIGHT give us some of his brother's remarks in opposition to his views in last week's paper, instead of his own speech, which he could have given at another time? He is not the Pope, and therefore not infallible.

Hoping you will still continue to speak out the plain truth on this as well as other subjects,
I am respectfully yours,
A LOVER OF THE BAPTIST CAUSE.

How to Preserve the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An announcement was made in the columns of the TIMES a few days ago that the dumping-grounds had been removed from the North and East Rivers. Will the Board of Health take notice that a minor evil has been exchanged for a far more serious evil, the cross-streets being now occupied as dumping-grounds? East Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, was swept as far as No. 153 on Tuesday last, the garbage was collected in front of No. 146, and has there remained until this day, (Saturday,) tainting the atmosphere, and disgusting every one with the Board of Health or whoever it may be that should attend to the prompt removal of nuisances.

ANTI.

Cheap Advertising—Arrest of a Negro Highlander.

Yesterday afternoon Officer GAYNOR, of the City Hall Police, arrested WM. H. JOHNSON, a negro, whom he found in Broadway, mounted on an excellent horse, and attired in a full Highland costume, with a musket slung over his back and a gorgeous pair of epaulets on his shoulders. The cause of the arrest was the fact that the equestrian was followed by an immense crowd of men and boys, who impeded traffic and raised an excitement by their cries and shouts.

As the Police were escorting the prisoner through Centre-street, on their way to the Tombs, the people received the extraordinary figure with shouts of laughter and applause, suggesting that the rider was a San Domingo soldier, just arrived from that pleasant isle of the sea. When JOHNSON was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the officers produced several placards which had been hung on the horse, setting forth the fact that "The clans were gathering" at a certain shoe-store. On the breast of the Colored Highlander were two blacking-box lids in imitation of war medals, and Mr. JOHNSON made a most amazing and imposing figure. As soon as the Magistrate had recovered his equanimity, which was much disturbed at the apparition of the prisoner, he ordered him to be remanded for further examination.

THE IRON-CLAD CASE.

Motion to Set Aside the Verdict against Capt. John Graham, the Defendant—Severe Criticism of the Conduct of the Jury in the Case—Arguments of Counsel before Judge McCunn.

A motion was made yesterday in Part I. of the Supreme Court, before Judge MCCUNN, to set aside the verdict and award a new trial in the case of ANTONIO MILLAN against JOHN GRAHAM. The cause, it will be remembered, was one brought by the plaintiff, a Peruvian against Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, the well-known ship-owner in this City, to recover damages for alleged injuries sustained by reason of a civil arrest, in what plaintiff claims to have been a malicious prosecution on the part of the defendant in this case. The facts disclosed on the trial of the cause, and which appeared from time to time, in the columns of this paper, may be briefly recapitulated as follows: In the year 1866, after Spain had made war on Peru and Chili, and bombarded several of their cities, the plaintiff in this case, MILLAN, came to this country, and sought out, through one DOMINGUEZ the then Ecuadorian Consul in this City, Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, the defendant, who had become known to plaintiff by reputation, he said, as the owner of numerous vessels sailing into the ports of Peru. MILLAN, according to the proof in the case, represented to Capt. GRAHAM that he was a man of large wealth, and was the representative of six other Peruvian gentlemen who proposed to raise $3,000,000 to purchase iron-clads with which to sweep the Spanish Navy from Peruvian waters, and that he availed himself of Capt. GRAHAM's experience to procure the desired vessels. He entered into several contracts with Capt. GRAHAM, five in all, for the purchase of United States monitors, Capt. GRAHAM to sell to MILLAN directly in his own name, though in the first instance the purchase was to be made from the United States Government. Several of these contracts were made and broken by MILLAN, though Capt. GRAHAM proved that he stood ready to secure the delivery of the vessels, and at last the latter demanded security to indemnify him for the penalty provided in the contracts in case of MILLAN's future failure to fulfill his pledge in reference to the purchase. This security was furnished in the form of $500,000, gold-bearing bonds of the joint issue of Peru and Chili, and after Capt. GRAHAM had been occupied from September, 1866, to December, 1867, examining monitors, iron-clads and propellers in different parts of the United States, and expending a large amount of money in the operations, the last of the contracts finally fell through, and the Government of Chili issued a public circular, disclaiming MILLAN's right to negotiate bonds, cautioning the public against their negotiation, and stopping payment of the interest. One hundred thousand dollars of the bonds had, in the meantime, been gotten back from Capt. GRAHAM by MILLAN, and the latter now assumed the right to recover back the remaining portion without regard to the penalty fixed in the contracts which he had violated, and without reimbursing GRAHAM the money he had expended in pursuance of these contracts, amounting to about $160,000. Proceeding upon this assumption, MILLAN commenced a suit for the recovery of the bonds, the right to recover which Capt. GRAHAM denied. Capt. GRAHAM thereupon commenced a suit against MILLAN to enforce payment of the money expended on account of the contracts; and on an affidavit setting forth that this money had been obtained by misrepresentations on the part of MILLAN, procured a civil order of arrest, under which MILLAN was lodged in the parlor of the hospitable host of the Ludlow-street caravansery for a period of seventeen days and nights. This affidavit on which the order of arrest against MILLAN was issued, was asserted by the latter to contain allegations which, according to his understanding of the relations of himself and Capt. GRAHAM in the matter of gun-boats, were not altogether in accordance with truth. Alleging, therefore, that the act of Capt. GRAHAM in procuring his arrest was inspired by malice toward him, he brought this suit to recover damages for malicious prosecution, laying damages at the nominal sum of $100,000. The trial lasted two weeks and notwithstanding Capt. GRAHAM's story of the transactions seemed to be fortified by other testimony and documents throughout, and MILLAN's testimony was unsupported, the jury, after an absence of only about twenty minutes, and in marked opposition to the tenor of the Judge's charge, returned into Court with a verdict in favor of plaintiff, which astonished alike the counsel on both sides, as well as the auditors, amounting to the large sum of $73,000.

JUDGE MCCUNN'S CHARGE.

The following was the charge of Judge MCCUNN to the jury, accepted without exception from either side:

This is an action for malicious prosecution. It is one of those actions often tried in Court, requiring great skill on the part of the Court and of counsel, and a great deal of patience on the part of the jury. In this case, after the plaintiff had rested his case, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint upon the ground that the defendant in this case had probable cause for the arrest of the plaintiff herein, in the former action in this Court. I denied that motion, and held that as the case then stood there was sufficient proof of want of probable cause to compel the defendant to place all his evidence before the Court and the jury, and it now becomes your duty, under my instructions, to pass upon the truth or falsity of the evidence presented by both sides. Now the question in this case (and it is the only question gentlemen) is, was the arrest of the plaintiff by Capt. GRAHAM a bona fide arrest, and was he (Capt. GRAHAM) acting as if he were in the pursuit of an offender against his rights, or was he acting with malice, and with the design to harass and annoy the plaintiff in this action? If Mr. GRAHAM was acting in the matter, believing honestly that he had probable cause so to act, even if that belief and his actions thereunder was without foundation, then the plaintiff cannot recover in this action. If, on the contrary, however, you believe the statements of the plaintiff in this suit, that the action on the part of Capt. GRAHAM in arresting Mr. MILLAN was promoted by malice, consequently, he having no probable cause for the arrest in the former suit in this Court, and that he (Capt. GRAHAM) knew that, then you will be justified in finding a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessing such reasonable and fair damages as you may think proper.

I charge you, gentlemen, in this case, that the question of probable cause is one for the Court to determine, and you have simply to pass upon the truth and veracity of the different statements of the parties to the action and their witnesses. Mr. MILLAN has given his evidence before you, by means of an interpreter, and he states that but two contracts were entered into—one for the *Onondaga* and another for the *Agamenticus*. The *Onondaga* contract, he says, was for $1,550,000, and the *Agamenticus* contract for $1,450,000. Capt. GRAHAM has also given his statement, and he says that there were four contracts entered into—for the *Onondaga*, the *Cohoes*, the *Mahopac* and the *Agamenticus*—and he has detailed to you at length his efforts in procuring these ships from the Government. Now, from all the evidence in the case, it is for you to say whether Capt. GRAHAM and his witnesses have given you a fair and honest statement of the facts, or whether Mr. MILLAN has given you a fair and honest statement, because I hold as matter of law that there was want of probable cause, if you believe the statements of Mr. MILLAN, and that defendant acted maliciously. If, on the contrary, you believe the statements of Capt. GRAHAM to be true, or if you believe that he thought he had probable cause to arrest Mr. MILLAN, whether his grounds of belief were correct or not, I hold that there was no want of probable cause, and you will be justified in finding for the defendant.

Now, the simple question resolves itself into this, and it is for you to say, under the instructions given, does Capt. GRAHAM speak the truth, or does MILLAN speak the truth? If you find that MILLAN has sworn to the truth, then you will be justified in finding a verdict for the plaintiff and in assessing reasonable damages. If, on the contrary, you find that Capt. GRAHAM speaks the truth, then you will be justified in finding a verdict for the defendant. In passing upon the truth of the different witnesses, you are to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances as guides for you in your deliberations. Under my instructions, it is purely a question for you. I think it is hardly necessary for me to say any more, except to urge upon you that this case has been one of great length, and it is a duty you owe to the Court, to yourselves and to the community that, if possible, you should come to an agreement.

The verdict having been rendered, a motion was immediately made to set it aside, as being against the weight of evidence, but as the Court desired to hear argument, the matter was postponed from time to time, until yesterday, when the formal hearing took place. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, in the absence of his associate, Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, engaged in the trial of another case, made both the opening and closing argument in favor of the motion, and was opposed by Ex-Judge FULLERTON and Messrs. DOOLITTLE and DAVIS, in support of the verdict.

REMARKS OF MR. GRAHAM.

This was an application, Mr. GRAHAM said, to set aside the wickedest verdict ever rendered in a Court of justice, and it was a wonder to him that the contumacy of their conduct should not have been visited with condign punishment by the Court. The jury seemed to give reins to their prejudices, and endeavored to fasten on the defendant the charge of perjury, but the defendant was honored rather than otherwise, by being stamped with the charge of perjury by such a jury. The jury had attempted to establish the unwarranted precedent that one man, whose oath is no better than another man's, may convict that man of perjury. The Court of Appeals had established the precedent, that not only cannot a man convict another of perjury, but he cannot even convict himself of such a crime by his own unsupported oath. This monstrous verdict had, in the face of all precedent, attempted to establish on plaintiff's own unsupported testimony the crime of perjury. According to authoritative cases, the Court was authorized to grant a nonsuit, the theory of the plaintiff in the case being utterly unsupported by a single circumstance. As establishing the unhallowedness of this verdict, was the theory of plaintiff that DOMINGUEZ was the paid agent of Capt. GRAHAM. It was not necessary to go into the testimony to overthrow this theory, but the testimony of Capt. GRAHAM and the waiter at the Hoffman showed that there was a three hours' conversation in Spanish in which Capt. GRAHAM joined. The assumption of plaintiff on which Capt. GRAHAM's rights were overthrown, was that he (GRAHAM) concealed the fact that he spoke Spanish. On this point there was the uncontradicted testimony of two witnesses, which no jury could justly override, and which would, beyond all question, authorize the Court in setting aside the verdict. So wicked was this verdict that not one disinterested man in the community would indorse it, and it was painful to hear the criticisms made on the conduct of that jury, and the motives attributed to them in rendering it. The argument of Judge FULLERTON to the jury was that after Capt. GRAHAM had relied on the representations of his wealth, after he had received the report from Lima that MILLAN was a notorious gambler and an unsafe person to do business with—but the evidence shows that Capt. GRAHAM doubted it until after MILLAN had by his acts revealed that is his true character. And now, with such a character, he receives $73,000 for injuries to it. In what way a notorious gambler, an unsafe person to deal with, could be damnified in that character to the extent of this verdict? This was in effect a suit for slander, brought in a circuitous form, and if it was a direct suit for slander, by a man proved to be of such a character, no Court would allow it to stand for a moment. The letter of MILLAN to DOMINGUEZ, from Peru, establishes beyond all question that DOMINGUEZ was brought into the negotiation as the friend of MILLAN and not of Capt. GRAHAM. In this letter MILLAN urges DOMINGUEZ to pledge himself to Capt. GRAHAM, and that for every pledge to Capt. GRAHAM, he (MILLAN) would indemnify DOMINQUEZ, and make him rich. Why should MILLAN then write to DOMINQUEZ? Was it not plain that in this letter MILLAN is writing to his own confidential friend and agent, and not to the friend or agent of Capt. GRAHAM? One of the most inhuman elements of that trial was assailing the character of a dead man with whom he (Mr. GRAHAM) was not on friendly terms; but he must say that his name was most unwarrantably introduced in the case, and the act must recoil on those who introduced it. Capt. GRAHAM stood uncontradicted as to his contract with other parties, and his payment to them of $125,000, which he had never received back. The reason that contract in its original form was not produced was the confusion in the papers of Mr. TAYLOR after that gentleman's death, but now His Honor could have access to that paper, whereby it would be found that every statement of Capt. GRAHAM and another's was fully sustained. The address of the plaintiff's counsel, baseless as a vision, was taken by this abominable jury, if he might so characterize it, and the testimony in the case was trampled under foot by them. It was the anathemas of counsel thrown around the unanswering dead, which poisoned the mind of the jury, and on which this abominable verdict was rendered. Mr. GRAHAM quoted the decision of Judge WOODRUFF, in which he upholds the authority of the Court to set aside the verdict, where it is apparent that the damages are excessive, and the jury have disregarded the uncontradicted testimony in the case. The argument of counsel of plaintiff to the jury was a perversion of the case, not intentional perhaps, and the verdict was in direct conflict with the charge of the Court, and contumacious in its character. If the representations of MILLAN were the prevailing motive to the expenditures, it justified Capt. GRAHAM in swearing to the affidavit under which the arrest was made, and fully sustained the assertion of his belief in them. Yet the jury, with this evidence before them, trampled them all under foot. They had been termed "the befogged jury," but he (counsel) would not give them credit for being "befogged;" his conviction was that the verdict was a prearranged conclusion, requiring only the formality of delivery. The reading of the letters by counsel for plaintiff to the jury was partial and incomplete, and this jury determined to follow this "will-o'-the-wisp;" they wanted but an excuse to render their verdict as they had. If his Honor had known the balance of that letter he would have directed that counsel should not stop there, but must read the whole letter, whereby it would appear that no partnership existed, as counsel said, between Capt. GRAHAM and DOMINGUEZ. It was also a misreading of the letter from the State Department to say that that letter referred to Capt. GRAHAM as the man who had improperly put the bonds in circulation. LEAVITT & Co., who forwarded that application, were the friends of Capt. GRAHAM, and the latter had seen the application which had been forwarded. That was plainly a misreading of the application in the State Department, and it referred to MILLAN as violating his trust in reference to the bonds, and not to Capt. GRAHAM.

Judge MCCUNN—I endeavored to explain that to the jury on the trial.

Mr. GRAHAM—Certainly you did, but the jury would not obey you, and were almost contumacious in the verdict they rendered. Capt. GRAHAM had sworn that in every instance MILLAN had copies in Spanish and English of every paper which he (Capt. GRAHAM,) had, and the Court charged that MILLAN not having been placed on the stand to contradict this, the jury were bound to accept that fact or omission, as sustaining Capt. GRAHAM's testimony. The jury had wholly disregarded the instructions of the Court, and until the other side offered some explanation of this unwarrantable and unprecedented act of the jury, he (Mr. GRAHAM,) would not enter into the question of the amount of damages. He referred, however, to two cases, in one of which the lady was seduced into a brutalized marriage with a man already married; and all the damages the jury would award, though her injuries were life long, was the sum of $9,000. He also recalled a case of false imprisonment in a guard-house, the man sleeping on the bare floor, while MILLAN had testified that he had occupied the jailor's parlor, (though, since the trial, they had discovered testimony showing positively that all the time he had slept in his hotel on Broadway, in company of the Deputy Sheriff;) and in that case the life of the prisoner had been threatened, yet all the damages the jury would award was $9,000.

REPLY OF EX-JUDGE FULLERTON.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON argued in opposition to the motion to set aside the verdict. He contended that after a patient hearing, extending over two weeks, the jury had rendered a verdict which could not be justly assailed; that the jury must fairly be assumed to have acted on their best judgment of the testimony. If it appeared that the jury believed the testimony of the plaintiff in the case, and were uninfluenced by prejudice, the amount of their verdict cannot operate to influence the setting of it aside, and its amount was the only fact on which the idea of excitement or prejudice on the part of the jury who rendered it could possibly be predicated. He referred to several cases, one for assault, in which a verdict of $4,800 was rendered, though no blow was struck, and in which a motion to set aside for excessive damages was refused. And, unless the verdict was so large as to make it apparent that it was not an honest exercise of their judgment, it cannot be set aside. He claimed that the world-wide reputation of Capt. GRAHAM as a man of high position and great wealth would tend to still more aggravate the arrest, by degrading the plaintiff MILLAN, especially in Peru, his native country, where this high reputation of Capt. GRAHAM was so very familiar. He repudiated the insinuation of Mr. GRAHAM that he (Judge FULLERTON) had misled the jury, but even if he had done so, the charge of Judge MCCUNN which followed—one of the fairest charges ever delivered in a cause—had recalled the jury to their duty, and presented the questions they had to determine in a light so clear as to obviate any possibility of their being misled by the argument of counsel in the case. He protested, in conclusion, against disturbing this verdict, notwithstanding its enormous amount, the largest, perhaps, ever rendered in this or any country in a similar case. Of the amount the jury were the judges, and they having rendered their judgment, it should not be interfered with.

REJOINDER OF MR. GRAHAM.

Mr. GRAHAM replied briefly. He adverted to the language of Mr. FULLERTON in relation to the enormous amount of the verdict, and said he had no doubt that the counsel regarded this verdict as one of the brightest jewels in his professional diadem, and was proportionately unwilling to part with it. He (Mr. FULLERTON) was evidently disarranged by the verdict as much as any one else. He (Mr. GRAHAM) had particularly noticed Mr. FULLERTON at the moment of the rendering of the verdict, and he was evidently disturbed all over and all through, as much so, indeed, as if the jury had returned a verdict against him individually, charging him with some enormous crime. So surprised and indignant was he (Mr. GRAHAM) at the result, that he could not look upon the jury as they retired. Contrary to his custom of making inquiry in important cases from the jury as to what rule they had pursued in arriving at their verdict, he permitted them to pass out of sight, well knowing that they could give no satisfactory reason for the verdict they had rendered. The whole circumstances under which the verdict was rendered, tended to cast suspicion upon it. It was not his (Mr. GRAHAM's) purpose to assail the character of MILLAN solely on the assertion of the letter that he was a gambler, for he knew men professionally who were engaged in that business, and who in other respects were perfectly honorable in their business dealings; but he did not criticise his character, because the letter from Peru plainly indicated that he was not only a gambler, but was a gambler with whom it was unsafe to have any business transactions. He (Mr. GRAHAM,) and his associate, Mr. VANDERPOEL also, had been frequently approached not only by members of the Bar, but also by Judges, who expressed their astonishment at the verdict, and their belief that it could not stand for a moment. It was evident that the jury had disegarded the charge of the Judge, that the amount of damages, if any, should be reasonable in amount, and not as in this case, against well-settled decisions, which declare that the jury connot in such cases exercise an arbitrary discretion, or exhibit a wild caprice. The brief period which the jury took to consider the case, after it was submitted to them, the conflict of their verdict with the charge of the Court, and the enormous disproportion between the damages proved and the damages given, all surrounded the verdict with such a degree of suspicion as to appeal to the Court to exercise its prerogative to set it aside, and permit the cause to be passed upon by a more impartial jury. It must be remembered that MILLAN had offered no testimony, as he might have done, to show that his character in the community of Peru or here, was other than that which the defendant had proven it to be, and which presented such a wild disproportion between the injury which such a character could sustain and the amount of damages awarded in its favor. As to the case quoted by the other side in which punitive damages may be allowed, the rule is laid down that it must be a case where the interests of the public are commingled with those of the plaintiff, and where such punitive damages or smart-money is given, the verdict must be a reasonable one, and not that the jury, in the face of the Court, shall run wild and shock the sense of justice by the unreasonableness and enormity of their verdict. And it is to that part of this verdict, amounting to sixty, or sixty-five thousand dollars, which must be counted as punitive and levied in the name of the public, which the Court is appealed to to remodel. The right of a jury to run wild in the infliction of punitive damages on behalf of the public in a private action between private parties, to run wild in the exercise of an arbitrary discretion, was condemned by the ablest jurists throughout the whole current of cases bearing on the subject, and would, he was confident, be justly condemned by the Court in this case.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, at the conclusion of Mr. GRAHAM's able argument, invited the attention of the Court to the fact that the evidence of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., showing MILLAN to be the party to whom the bonds were confided and not Capt. GRAHAM, had been totally disregarded by the jury. But it was plain that the jury were only in search of a loop-hole to inflict unwarranted damages against the defendant. So plainly enormous was the act that his Honor would have been justified in following the memorable example of Judge GREER in a similar case, when he directed the Clerk not to enter the verdict, and directed the Marshal to see that the jurors never put their heads inside the Court-room as jurors again.

Judge MCCUNN took the papers and reserved his decision.

TERRIBLE MISHAP AT SEA.

The Captain, First Officer and Third Officer of the Steamer Europa Washed Overboard and Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer *Europa*, of the Anchor line, arrived at Quarantine, after a voyage made eventful by a terrible mishap, the circumstances of which were related to a TIMES reporter by the purser, Mr. BISSEST, as follows:

We left Glasgow on the 25th of last month, and we were no sooner in the ocean than we encountered baffling head winds, which subsequently became perfect tornadoes. The good ship, however, behaved nobly, and fought her way, stemming wind and sea. On the 3d of March, the sixth day after our departure from Glasgow, a furious gale was raging, and on the following we had the misfortune to lose our Captain and first and third officers. The log-book here shows you the state of the weather and what transpired. Its record is as follows:

"March 4, fresh gale from west, and squally with heavy sea; reaching under fore-and-aft sail; 4 A. M., in all sail; wind west-south-west; noon, strong gale from south-west, and squally with heavy sea; reaching 4 P. M., a violent gale, set double reefed fore-and-aft sails; 6 P. M., gale increasing, and very high sea running; 8 P. M., steaming slow; 9 P. M., in fore-trysail; 9½, shipped a very heavy sea on starboard side, carrying away the bridge, on which were Capt. MCDONALD, Mr. DAVIS, first officer, and Mr. WALLER, third officer; staving two boats, and breaking main boom. The vessel was stopped for five minutes. Midnight, violent squalls and very heavy sea; steaming dead slow; 8 A. M., weather moderating. Latitude, 48° 55'; longitude 38° 44'."

Mr. BISSET then continued: Lines were thrown astern, but it is needless to say fruitlessly, while the vessel was stopped for five minutes. The Captain with his two mates were standing as stated by the log on the starboard side, when a cross sea broke, lifting up that portion of the bridge and tilting the unfortunate men into the sea. The iron bars which supported it were doubled up like pin wire. The bridge was interrupted in the middle by the Captain's deck house. The bridge was solidly constructed and of great strength. The man at the wheel is not to blame in the slightest for the occurrence. He was keeping the course as directed. I consider nobody to blame in the matter. It was one of the risks of the sea. The cap of the Captain was found the next day in one of the reefs of the main sail. That sail was terribly split by the same sea which caused the fatality, and which caused the main boom to break. There was great grief exhibited by the cabin passengers and others when they learned the sad news. Mr. FINDLAY, who holds a master's certificate, was then put in charge, and he has acquitted himself of the task confided to him to the satisfaction of all on board, as the following resolutions will show, which were passed upon our arrival in the Bay here:

Resolved, That on our safe arrival in this our port of destination, after an eventful and perilous voyage, we do acknowledge the protecting hand and watchful care of our Heavenly Father, and while deeply deploring the loss of our much-esteemed Capt. MCDONALD, Mr. DAVIS, first officer, and Mr. WALLER, third officer, who, during a fearful gale on the evening of March 4, were washed overboard from the bridge, thus perishing nobly at their posts of duty, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Mr. C. S. FINDLAY, second officer, who, while left in such trying circumstances, with great skill and presence of mind, ably backed by a willing crew, brought the steam-ship *Europa* through a succession of gales to this port.

This was signed by both cabin and steerage passengers.

The *Europa*, which is one of the finest sea-boats of the Anchor line, was built in 1867, at Glasgow, is bark-rigged, of 2,200 tons burden. Her length is 390 feet, and breadth, over all, thirty-six feet. The lamented Capt. MCDONALD was a remarkably handsome man, a thorough sailor, and a gentleman in the truest acceptation of the word, and was respected by all who knew him. Mr. DAVIS, the first mate, was twenty-five years of age, and was one of the three sole survivors of the *Hibernia* steamer, which was wrecked on the coast of Ireland in 1869. Mr. WALLER, the third mate, was twenty-two years old, a general favorite, and a smart young sailor.

It appears that owing to the splendid construction of the *Europa* she has not suffered in the slightest, or even sprung a plank when struck by the sea on the 4th. As the vessel now lays at Quarantine, she looks as clean and handsome as ever she did, and bears but little traces of her terrible encounter with the mountainous seas of mid-Atlantic.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

Fourth Annual Report—Objects of the Organization—A Year of Good Works.

The Children's Fold, engaged in the care of destitute and friendless children, largely from Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, deserves the encouragement of Christian people, and is cordially commended to their support. In the fourth annual report of the Children's Fold, just published, it is set forth that the particular business and objects of this Society are the receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and twelve years, who are orphans, half orphans, or otherwise friendless; always giving preference to children from Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Island; these to keep, support and educate, or apprentice and place out to service and trades. Also to receive such other children and youth for training and education, as in the judgment of the managers may be deemed expedient. The field is large and white already to harvest. There are some 70,000 needy children in our City, who must have a helping hand extended to them or their future in life will be fruitful of evil.

The Fold received forty-four beneficiaries the past year, while the present number in charge is twenty-nine. Total number of meals supplied, 26,949; of day's board, 8,983. The total amount expended in the support and training of forty-four beneficiaries is $2,843 83, without rental, but including the cost of provisions, clothing repairs, all house expenses, fuel and lights, as well as wages and salaries. But as friends have not yet enabled them to buy a suitable house they have also paid, in addition to the above, $1,025 for rent and $228 25 on old account. The daily cost per capita, including board, tuition, clothing and all other expenses in The Fold, has been forty-three cents. This includes rent, and makes a total of $3,868 83. But the cost at the County Jail for an equal number of persons for the same time would have been $4,432 50, without rent, showing that it is cheaper to train in the ways of virtue than to punish for crime through neglect. Special thanks are due to the rectors of the several churches who, by their collections in the same, or by sermons kindly preached in behalf of "The Fold," have aided our work. To the choirs, also, who have volunteered their services, the Society returns fitting acknowledgments.

The high sanitary condition of "The Fold" is sufficient commendation of Dr. C. W. PACKARD's faithful care. The health of the children has been excellent during the past year, as it was in the year preceding it. There has been no epidemic sickness, and only occasional calls for the services of a physician. As to the religious care of the children, they have attended the Sunday-school of St. Thomas' Mission Chapel, and the morning service at St. James' Church throughout the year. At the Christmas festival, Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, rector of St. James' Church, said that, he felt it to be no more than due to the children of The Fold that he should testify to their good behavior in church during the year. They had been immediately under his eye every Sunday morning, and at service on other occasions, and their deportment had been admirable, accompanied by an appearance of hearty interest and participation in the worship.

The Children's Fold is in charge of the following gentlemen and ladies:

Board of Advisors.—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D.; Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D.; Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.; Elias J. Pattison, Esq.; Mr. William H. Newman; N. Stetson, Jr.; Mr. John J. Thomas; Dr. R. L. Parsons.

Officers.—Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President, Department Charities, care No. 66 Third-avenue; Mrs. W. DEPEW, Secretary, No. 36 East Twenty-eighth-street; Mr. WM. H. NEWMAN, Treasurer, No. 119 Pearl-street.

Members and Visitors.—Mrs. H. D. Aldrich, Mrs. E. Carter, Mrs. E. Cowley, Mrs. W. Depew, Mrs. W. J. Hildreth, Mrs. G. Huntington, Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mrs. J. Parker, Mrs. E. J. Pattison, Mrs. N. Stetson, Jr., Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Richard Tweed, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. C. Zabriskie, Miss Ella Codington, Miss C. B. Dennis, Miss E. O. Gibbes, Miss S. O. Hoffman, Miss M. E. Hyer, Miss E. A. Post, Miss Bijou Stuart, Miss Emma Tweed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The General-Order Business Again—Significant Reply of the Collector to the Steam-Ship Agents—The Statistical Bureau.

The subjoined correspondence between the agents of the Cunard, Bremen and Hamburg lines and Collector MURPHY requires some explanation. The letter of the steam-ship agents leaves the inference that the Congressional Committee of Investigation concurred in the recommendation that the general-order business should be restored to the Companies having warehouses in Jersey City and Hoboken. The facts are, as stated by Collector MURPHY, that the whole Committee did not sign the report. Representative SHELDON certainly did not concur in the recommendation for the restoration of the general-order business, and Representative BENTON had no opportunity to examine it, and was also understood as not concurring. The report of the Committee was prepared at a late hour on Friday, before the close of the session of the last Congress, presented on the "heels" of the session, and it is a matter of fact that it did not meet with that careful consideration which reports of this character should have. Moreover, the letter of the agents quotes an extract from a letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, dated June 9, 1870, in which it is made to appear that the Secretary directed that general-order goods shall be sent to the Warehouses of the steam-ship companies having docks in Jersey City and Hoboken. Upon receipt of this letter from the Secretary, Mr. GRINNELL, then Collector, replied, quoting the following section of the Warehouse act of Aug. 6, 1846, which amends section 12 of the "act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," as follows:

And be it further enacted, That on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares and merchandise shall be paid in cash; provided, that in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same in writing, in such form and supported by such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken possession of by the Collector and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the Collector or chief revenue officer of the port, and the importer, owner or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of April 20, 1818.

Mr. GRINNELL then said that if, under this law, the Secretary directed the restoration of the general-order business to the stores aforesaid, he should comply with the "order." The Secretary made no official reply, but it is understood that he subsequently admitted that the law gave sufficient authority for the Collector to exercise his own judgment. The Collector of the Port is charged with the duty of collecting the revenue. He is required to give bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, and if by any neglect on his part loss should accrue to the United States, his bondsmen would be held responsible. If the Secretary of the Treasury, his superior officer, should direct him to act contrary to any statutory provision, the Secretary would by that act absolve him from all the obligations of his bond. If the Collector should determine, as he has, that it is not for the interests of the Government that the general order business shall be restored to the warehouses in Jersey City and Hoboken there is no power under the law to compel him to do it. As to the additional security spoken of by the agents in the letter, the Collector claims that the only additional security that can be given is for the steam-ship companies to absolutely surrender all control whatsoever over the warehouses owned by them, and place the buildings as completely under the control of the Customs authorities, as are the warehouses in this City; or, in other words, to lease them to citizens of the United States. This the steam-ship companies will not do. The letter of the agents is as follows:

NEW-YORK, 9th March, 1871.

SIR: The Congressional Committee charged with the investigation of matters connected with the New-York Custom-house, and especially of the general-order business, having made its report and having therin indorsed the recommendation made by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the Collector, dated June 9, 1870, to the effect that "Until some preferable system is devised merchandise discharged, under general order, from foreign steamers landing at Jersey City and Hoboken shall be as formerly sent to general-order stores on the docks at which the steamers land, but under such increased supervision as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct." We, therefore, in behalf of the merchants who appealed to the Collector by petition dated 20th October, 1870, again beg leave to address you and respectfully ask that the recommendation of the Congressional Committee may be promptly complied with, and thus commercial interests may receive the long sought for relief from inconveniences and unnecessary expense connected with the present system. At the same time we beg to reiterate our repeated assurance that any regulations you may see fit to make for the increased security of the general-order goods deposited in our bonded warehouses will meet with our hearty co-operation and compliance.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, we are with high regard, Sir,
Your very obedient servants,
CHAS. FRANCKLYN,
OELRICHS & CO.,
KUNHARDT & CO.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

Collector MURPHY, yesterday, made the following reply:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 13, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I can only say that when Congress shall, by legislation, have given to foreign steam-ship companies the custody of goods on which the duties to the United States have not been paid or secured, and shall have relieved me of the personal responsibility imposed by law, I shall cheerfully assist you in receiving the benefits of such legislation. Until then, however, I must still regard it as not only very right, but my duty to "take possession" of all such goods, wares and merchandise as have not been properly entered.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

To Messrs. Chas. G. Francklyn, Oelrichs & Co., Kunhardt & Co.

This will doubtless end the controversy, for the reasons stated above. Collector MURPHY has taken measures which will immediately remedy the troubles which have existed in the Statistical Bureau of the Custom-house for some few weeks. Additional force has been placed on duty in the Bureau, at the Collector's own expense, and the chief clerk has been instructed to labor without ceasing in bringing up the arrears. In a few days the statistics will be completed. The Chief of the Bureau did not report to the Collector the reason for the arrears of work in his department, and as soon as Mr. MURPHY was made acquainted with the facts he acted with commendable promptitude.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Action of the Methodist Preachers' Association—A Unanimous Vote Against the Acceptance of State Funds for Sectarian Purposes.

A special meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association took place yesterday, in the Board Room of the Methodist Book Concern, to discuss the resolutions offered at the last meeting by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, calling for the rejection of all appropriations of the State or City funds, or State property, for sectarian purposes. There was a very large attendance of clergymen, Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD presiding.

The resolutions already published having been read, Rev. Mr. WILLIS rose to oppose their adoption. He admitted that subsidies for religious purposes were wrong, but a distinction should be drawn between a sectarian and a charitable society. The Ladies' Home was not a sectarian institution, but a charitable one, as it provided for a certain class of persons who otherwise would have to be provided for by the City Government. He considered that the resolutions should not be applied to the Ladies' Home. It was a cruel thrust at the institution to oppose this grant, especially as the contributions to it by the Methodist Church were not sufficient to keep it up. Was it right to oppose this grant of twelve lots of land to the Ladies' Home? If they refused it the Roman Catholic Church would, in all probability, be the recipients of it. Rather than this should be so, he would be for accepting the grant.

Rev. Dr. CURRY said that he could not vote for the resolutions in their present shape. He would support a resolution that the Methodist Church should not ask for any appropriation of funds belonging to the public. The relation of Church and State was much more complicated than they seemed to think. They were both necessary to civilization, and would always co-exist. He was not prepared to say that it was impolitic for the State to grant or the Church to receive appropriations out of the State funds; yet he deemed the acceptance of the grant on the present occasion unwise, and calculated to do a great deal of harm. It was desirable to keep the Church and State as far apart as possible for the benefit of each, because history had recorded that when the Church became a stipendiary of the State, it became corrupt. Alluding to the Roman Catholic Church, the Doctor said that its presence and insidious growth were highly dangerous to the interests of a republic and the liberties of the people. They saw how carefully it took steps to insure its supremacy. Among the duties of the Church were the providing of the means of taking care of the poor, educating and protecting orphan and foundling children. These duties properly belonged to the Church because the State could not so well discharge them. Asylums and the like would have to be paid for by the Church, or by a coalition of Church and State, if the former were unable to assume the responsibility alone. It was therefore sometimes expedient to accept gratuities from the State. Referring to the grant to the Old Ladies' Home, he remarked that if a man went into a scramble with a gang of thieves he would certainly defile his hands. He denounced the donation as the price of votes or "sop" for the Methodists. He objected to taking this money from "Boss" TWEED, because while he paid the Roman Catholics the lion's share he threw them this remnant to shut their mouths. He asked them if they would consent to sell themselves so cheap. The whole theory of State grants, though not wrong *per se*, was wrong under certain circumstances.

Rev. Dr. ANDREWS moved the following substitute for the resolutions proposed by Dr. FERRIS:

Whereas, In the present and prospective condition of ecclesiastical bodies in this State, great abuses are inseparable from the continuance of State and municipal gifts to churches and institutions; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly advise all our Methodist churches and institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations.

Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the amendment, which was supported by Dr. GETTELL.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS said he was willing to accept the amendment, although it did not come up entirely to his views.

The amendment was then put and carried, all present, numbering 110, voting for it.

Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD proposed a resolution of sympathy with the Ladies' Home Society, offering them their hearty support, which was adopted.

A committee of five was appointed to convey the resolution passed to the several churches, after which the meeting adjourned.

BANK FORGERIES.

Arraignment of an Old Offender on Several Charges—An Extensive Series of Bank Forgeries Traced to the Prisoner.

For many months past the banks and mercantile community of this City have been victimized by the adroit operations of a gang of forgers and swindlers, giving the detectives abundant work, though with very little results. Recently, however, they have been more successful; but the attainment of the desired end was due more to accident than persistent research on the part of the officers, as frequently happens in criminal cases. The arrest of LOUIS VAN EETEN, the daring forger, who is now in Sing Sing prison, under a sentence of nine years, led to some developments that were carefully kept out of his case, both in the newspapers and the Courts, as the detectives had at length a clue which they were desirous of following up.

It may be remembered that VAN EETEN was found in possession of a check originally issued by FISK & HATCH for $113, on the New-York Bank, but which VAN EETEN had skillfully altered, after certification, to the larger and more respectable amount of $7,000. He found the check a costly one, however, as it formed the subject of a second indictment, and increased his term of imprisonment by four years.

Detective ELDER, of the Central Office, had been hard at work in endeavoring to discover the gang headed by VAN EETEN. He ascertained at the time of VAN EETEN's arrest and conviction that Messrs. FISK & HATCH had purchased from him and a companion two $100 United States five-twenty bonds at different times, and at his request had paid for them in separate checks for $113 each on the Bank of New-York, in favor of JAMES ROBINSON, the defendant. As has been stated, one of these checks was altered to $7,000, but never used except to add to the forger's well-deserved punishment. The other one had been altered to represent the sum of $4,000, after the cashier of the Bank had certified that the check, as it had been originally given, was genuine and correct. This second check had been presented at the Security Bank by an errand-boy to be placed to the credit of JAMES ROBINSON, who had a few days before opened an account with the Bank by the deposit of a small amount. As it was discovered to be an altered and forged paper, the bank refused to enter the amount in their books, and subsequently refused to pay a check drawn by ROBINSON in favor of L. S. LAWRENCE & Co. for $2,860.

As the detectives also ascertained that ROBINSON had successfully negotiated the altered checks, they became satisfied that the fellow was an active confederate of VAN EETEN's, so renewed their search for him. At this time, Detective MACDOUGALL had made a hap-hazard arrest of THOMAS MURPHY, on suspicion of being concerned in a series of mercantile swindles in this City, and MURPHY made such revelations as led to the arrest of EDWARD JOHNSON and FREDERICK HUBERT, and the three men were subsequently fully committed for trial by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, on the 3d inst., on one or two complaints, they having obtained invoices of goods from ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., and other firms, by means of forged letters and checks.

Detective ELDER became convinced that either MURPHY or JOHNSON were members of the gang so long and successfully led by VAN EETEN, so he called on several of the banks and brokers who had suffered from the operations of the man known as ROBINSON, and was rewarded by receiving a description tallying very much with that of MURPHY, and the prisoner was yesterday fully identified as the fellow ROBINSON.

The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Court.

WILLIAM A. TOMPKINS, cashier for FISK & HATCH, of No. 5 Nassau-street, testified that on the 31st of May he issued a check for $113 to "J. PIERSON," on the Fourth National Bank, and the same was handed to a man he now knew as the prisoner, JAMES ROBINSON; the check was numbered No. 96,312, and the one exhibited in the Court as calling for $4,000 to the order of "J. ROBINSON" and dated June 1, 1870, was the same check, though altered in the amount, date and name.

CHARLES E. ORVIS, paying teller of the Security Bank, at No. 319 Broadway, testified that MURPHY opened an account in his bank on the 1st of June last under the name of JAMES ROBINSON, by the deposit of a small amount. The next day a boy brought in a check for $4,000, with a message to place it to the credit of ROBINSON. Mr. ORVIS sent the check over to the Fourth National Bank, and ascertained that it had been altered after being certified by the bank in the sum of $113. On the 3d of June, a check purporting to have been drawn by J. ROBINSON for $2,860, in favor of L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., of No. 164 Nassau-st., was presented by that firm, when the bank refused payment, as there was not enough money to the credit of ROBINSON to pay it.

The Magistrate decided to hold the prisoner for trial on this complaint in default of $20,000 bail. The detectives had another case in hand and offered a new complaint.

ADOLPHE HALLGARTEN, an employe of LANMAN & KEMP, at Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-street, testified that on the 23d of last August MURPHY called at the store, under the name of JAMES ROBINSON, and purchased a quantity of oil of bergamot, valued at $46 55, ostensibly for JULIUS KOCH, of Newark, N. J., and tended in payment a $100 bill, receiving a check for the balance ($53 45) on the Bank of New-York, corner of Wall and William streets, which was issued by JOHN J. MCLAREN, the cashier of the firm.

Mr. WM. H. MEANY, paying teller of the Bank of New-York, testified that he had certified the check in its original form, and that it subsequently came back altered to the sum of $8,305 72. It also transpired that the prisoner had called with the altered check on Messrs. JULIUS MOLTER & Co., brokers, at No. 19 Wall-street, and there purchased the sum of $8,000 in gold, and tendered the check in payment. The check was deposited by MOLTER & Co. in the Bank of the Republic, who passed it through the Clearing-house to the Bank of New-York.

Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial on this second complaint in default an additional sum of $20,000, as bail for his appearance.

Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGALL have also other cases against MURPHY, which they propose to bring before the Magistrate at an early date. They state that MURPHY, as JAMES ROBINSON, called in September last at the hardware-store of HERMANN BOKER & Co., at No. 50 Cliff-street, and purchased a gun for $55, tendering in payment a $100 bill and receiving in turn a check for $45 on the St. Nicholas Bank. After the check was certified, MURPHY called on ALBERT FRANK & Co., of No. 26 Broad-street, and purchased $8,000 in gold, giving the check altered to the sum of $9,398, which, of course, proved a dead loss to the brokers. There are other cases not yet completed.

Criminal Cases in the United States Circuit Court—The Trial of Gen. Jordan to Commence To-morrow.

Judge WOODRUFF sat in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, for the disposal of criminal business. The case of Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, who is indicted for a violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, in that he issued commissions for service in the cause of Cuba, and otherwise assisted in a warfare upon a Government with which we are at peace, was called for trial.

Mr. B. K. PHELPS, who appeared for the defendant, moved for an adjournment of the trial, on the ground that he was not ready. He remarked that he was ready to proceed with the case at the opening of the term, but the Government was not then in a position to prosecute the charge. He desired to know from the District-Attorney when the Government would take up the matter, as Gen. JORDAN was anxious for a speedy disposition of it.

Assistant District-Attorney DAVIES said that, in consequence of great pressure of business, he was not able to give the case that attention which it required. The trial, he thought, would take two or three days, as there were several witnesses to be examined. The case was finally set down for trial on Wednesday morning.

DANIEL J. KELLY, indicted for embezzling letters from the Post-office, did not appear for trial. His recognizances were ordered to be forfeited.

CHARLES H. PURDY, charged with smuggling bay-oil, was called, but the Government was not ready to prosecute, and the case went over.

OWEN GANNON, indicted for rescuing a prisoner from the custody of a deputy marshal, during the recent election, was called but did not appear. The Court ordered his recognizances to be forfeited.

EDWARD J. OAKLEY, charged with embezzling the funds of the Fourth National Bank, was remanded on the motion of the District-Attorney.

The case of DANIEL LEECH, indicted for the homicide of "Austrian JACK," on board an American vessel in the harbor of Montevideo, was allowed to stand on the calendar for the present, the defendant being in Cuba and not being expected back before a week. He has given bail for his appearance.

The case of BENONI HOWARD and NICOLA, the Russian, charged with counterfeiting, went over until today.

NAVAL NEWS.

Movement of the Corvettes Ticonderoga and Narragansett—The Steam-Ship Relief to be Ready for Sea about the 25th—The Shawmut to go into Commission this Week—Expected Arrival of the Tennessee at Fortress Monroe.

The corvette *Ticonderoga*, third rate, 1,019 tons, eleven guns, Commander OSCAR C. BADGER, is still lying in the North River off the Battery, awaiting orders from the Navy Department. Certain repairs to machinery and to the ship, found necessary on her trial trip from Boston, will doubtless compel her to proceed to the Navy-yard, and perhaps to go into dry dock, before she goes to sea again. It is considered in naval circles very probable that the *Ticonderoga* will soon become the flag-ship of Port-Admiral STRINGHAM, who will transfer his flag to her from the *Narragansett*. In this case she will scarcely be able to go to sea for two months or more, as the steamer *Frolic*, now repairing at the Washington Yard, will replace her in this harbor. The battery of the *Ticonderoga* consists of two eleven-inch guns pivoted amidships, eight nine-inch guns in broadside, one sixty-pounder Parrott rifle on the forecastle, and two twenty-pounder Dahlgren howitzers on the poop.

A Board of Survey has visited the sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Commander MEADE, and sundry repairs were found necessary before she can be sent to sea, on her long voyage to San Francisco. Her departure will thus be delayed for several days.

The store-ship *Relief*, Commander GEORGE H. PERKINS, is now nearly ready for sea. Work on her has been pushed with great vigor by the Navy-yard authorities, and she can be dispatched to sea at a much earlier day than was at first contemplated. Her officers will report on the 20th, and the ship can be readily put in commission immediately thereafter. By that time, too, the New-York Committees can begin the work of loading provisions, and the *Relief* can be on her way to Havre by the latter part of the month, without the slightest difficulty. The *Relief* has capacity for nearly 3,000 barrels of freight. She is not celebrated for her sailing qualities, and is likely to make a rather protracted voyage out to her port of destination, which is said to be Havre.

The gun-boat *Shawmut*, five guns, Commander EDWARD E. POTTER, will go in commission on Thursday next. Her crew is already detailed, and on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*. The crew of the *Relief* will be made up by the time the ship is ready to go into commission.

The dispatch-boat *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. DAVID G. RITCHIE is now stationed at Hampton Roads awaiting the arrival of the frigate *Tennessee*, Capt. TEMPLE, from Jamaica, with the Commissioners to San Domingo and their suite. Immediately upon the arrival of the frigate at Fortress Monroe, the Commissioners and their party will be transferred to the *Tallapoosa*, which will proceed at once to Washington. The *Tennessee* is expected at Hampton Roads the early part of next week, and the Commissioners will be landed from the *Tallapoosa* in Washington on the following day. The frigate *Tennessee* will then come to this port, but whether she will be put out of commission, or be fitted for a long cruise, is not yet decided. Capt. TEMPLE being a junior Captain on the list, will undoubtedly be relieved of his command, and ordered to resume his duty connected with the Bureau of Justice at the Navy Department.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
2789—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
23—Moses vs. Silvester.
280—Crow vs. Hoboken Land Co.
280½—Woodward Steam Pump Manuf. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Company.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.
21—Stedman vs. W. Trans. Co.
80—Lester vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Ind. Company.
51—Engler vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. Company.

Nos.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
97—Dever vs. Syms.
575—Stillwell vs. Spaulding.
1—Braunsdorf vs. Sour.
45—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
57—Emmett vs. Tol., Logansport and B. R. R. Co.
81—Nolan vs. The H. R. Company.
91—Chase vs. Lyman.
93—Clerpman vs. L. I. R. R. Company.
145—Stuyvesant Bk. vs. Nat. Mech's Banking Association.
267—Whitcomb vs. Barry.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
72—Miller vs. Knox.
1763—(Old)—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.
138—Roach vs. Posnanskie.
240 Kenny et al. vs. Ives.
226—Burns vs. Graham.
42—(R. C.)—Covert vs. Chapman et al.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connelly, Executor, &c.
208—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutter Co.
223½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
233½—Latta vs. Burns.

Nos.
126½—(R.C.)—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stouffer.
206½—Hardie vs Rogers.
200—Brett vs. Stoffer.
180—Cohen vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
186—Heine vs. Meyer.
224—Foot vs. Dodd, President, &c.
1608—Spellisey vs. The Mayor.
38—Thurman vs. Taylor.
188—Gallup vs. Lederer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
4—Wright vs. Harrison.

Nos.
19—Fuller vs. Mullens.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
108—Page vs. McDonald.
128—Schmidt vs. Levy.
144—Strew vs. Frisbie.
64½—Norton vs. Stanton.
111—Fuller vs. Fuller.
122—Fuller vs. Stillwell.
129—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
130—Tyng vs. N. Y. Commissioned Warehouse Company.
131—Hamill vs. Hamill.
132—Same vs. Same.
133—Clements vs. Sturtevant.

Nos.
134—Smith vs. Reynolds.
135—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes, &c.
136—Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Co.
138—Moen vs. Lawrence.
140—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.
140½—Muhlenbrinch vs. McDonough.
141—Williams vs. Anthony.
142—Hoguet vs. Neubaum.
143—Shapter vs. Kivlin.

No calendar in Chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, Loew and Daly, JJ.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
44½—Cavanagh vs. Mahan.
46—In the Matter of L. Stone, a lienor, vs. Philip Smith.

Nos.
75—Goldschy vs. Morris.
90—Abrahams vs. Jones.
91—Pacific Fire Ins. Co. vs. Ryan.
102—Neopel vs. Tophouse.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
692—Tregear vs. Dry Dock, Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
667—Merwin et al. vs. Wexel et al.
348—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
897—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
532—McCahill et al. vs. Peare.
487—Wehle vs. Haviland.

Nos.
529—Lyons, inf't, by gd'n, vs. North.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
788—Cooper vs. Albright.
325—Meeks et al. vs. King.
475—Gorham Manuf'g Co. vs. Barclay.
829—Berdan vs. Wilson.
830—Brown vs. Weston.
849—Powers, Adm'x, vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Curtiss, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5236—Brine vs. Benedict.
5023—Leszymsky vs. Haenser.
5368—Schrmann vs. Klebisch.
5374—Cook vs. Casoni.
4944—Hail vs. Koerpel.
5122—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.
5132—Cleland vs. Schuther.
5154—Netter vs. Foster.
5158—Cocks vs. Collins.
5226—Muller vs. Briggs.
5242—Braddeley vs. Burr.
5219—Hastings vs. Nat'l B'k St. of N. Jersey.
5222—Koehler vs. Cuff.
5235—Preiss vs. Gassner.
5236—Schreiber vs. Zimmerman.
5338—Weiman vs. Oettinger.

Nos.
5338—Hornby vs. Spratt.
5352—Kopman vs. Lancaster.
5360—Leopold vs. Strauss.
5390—Pollak vs. Solomon.
5391—Stolls vs. Rise.
5393—Ahrensdorff vs. Schegerling.
5394—Yale vs. Clark.
5395—Muller vs. Clark.
5401—Stanfreld vs. Smith.
5402—Kimball vs. Contrell.
5404—Williams vs. Sturges.
5406—McDonald vs. Masterson.
5407—Guntzer vs. White.
5411—Farnham vs. Langan.
5412—McDonald vs. Langan.
5413—McKenzie vs. Lissberger.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5717—Parker vs. Walker.
5528—Bernstein vs. Guilliame.
5665—Archer vs. Duryea.

Nos.
5763—Fingleton vs. McDonald.
5834—Sears vs. Sansnelli.
5836—New-York and Troy S. S. Co. vs. Larsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Wiggins; murder.
2—The People vs. Charles Taylor; burglary.
3—The People vs. Henry T. Williams; burglary.
4—The People vs. William Bolte; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Fanny Sears; grand larceny.

Nos.
6—The People vs. John Arnson and George Tinkham; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Price; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John McCurty; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. John Sweeney; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 13.

By Judge Brady.

Feldman vs. Feldman; motion granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Ocean National Bank of New-York vs. Hamilton G. Faut; case settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Harriet C. Dey et al. vs. James R. Dey et al. Carter vs. Goodridge; motion granted.

Bonne vs. Crawford; injunction vacated.

Low vs. The Wood and Mann Steam Engine Company; renewal of motion granted, and default should be opened on payment of $20, and stipulating to argue at the April Term; costs of this motion to abide the event.

Townsend et al. vs. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company; memoranda for counsel.

Curtain vs. Crowly; judgment opened on payment of $10 costs and stipulating to refer, if plaintiff so elect, and to proceed on two days' notice; judgment to stand as security.

Losee vs. Matthews; examination ordered to be continued.

Dickinson vs. Dickinson; order granted.

Coggill et al. vs. Gibbons et al.; motion granted; judgment to stand as security; $10 to abide the event.

Sackett vs. Downing; memoranda for counsel.

Yard vs. Emson; motion denied.

Clark et al. vs. The Clifton Iron Company; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 13.

By Judge Jones.

Edward Coolidge et al. vs. Christopher Hart; Mary Ann Henry vs. Mrs. Rosette Bruno; Jane N. Burrows vs. Thomas Burrows; James L. Titus vs. David McDonald; orders granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Sarah H. Haswell vs. Gershon H. Coursen; motion denied with $10 costs.

Charlotte F. Holts vs. Henry G. Schunde; memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 13.

By Judge Robinson.

Isaac Simon vs. Flatau; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Wyman vs. Anderson; motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kennedy, receiver, &c., vs. Freeman; case settled.

Foster vs. Henry; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 108.—*John Watson et al.* vs. *William A. Jones et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—This is a contest growing out of disturbances in the Presbyterian Church, in consequence of the orders of the General Assembly on the subjects of slavery and loyalty. The Presbytery of Louisville in 1869 issued a "Declaration" refusing to execute or recognize these orders, and the result was, the Presbytery was pronounced "schismatic" by the General Assembly, and all persons connected with the manifesto, and their adherents were proclaimed to have left the Church; and these members, loyal to the General Assembly, in the various churches under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, were empowered, whether in the majority or minority, to meet, after public notice, and elect ruling elders, &c.; these elders, when elected and installed, were to be regarded as the elders in the various congregations, and were to be entitled to the church records, property, &c. Among the churches so divided was the Third (or Walnut-street) Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and an election having been had, and certain elders elected in place of those declared such no longer, in pursuance of the orders of the General Assembly, the ousted elders took the matter before the Chancellor of the State, whose decree sustained the election. The Court of Appeals, however, revised the decree, holding the election to have been void, because not in conformity with the rules of the Presbyterian Church. Pending the execution of the decree of the Court of Appeals, this proceeding was commenced in the Circuit Court by Jones and others, members of the church, upon the allegation that the newly elected elders refused to take action to protect themselves in their positions, and the Church in its integrity. Being residents of Indiana, (across the river from Louisville,) and the defendants below being residents of Kentucky, the jurisdiction was sustained, and the decree was in their favor, the election of the new elders being sustained. The decree was that the appellants be enjoined from attempting to interfere with the church property. The case is brought here, where, on the one hand, it is contended that the Courts have no jurisdiction of ecclesiastical questions, except to sustain the decisions of the Ecclesiastical Courts; that the decision of the General Assembly in the matter of the election was final, and was properly affirmed by the Court below, and that the Courts of Kentucky erred in reversing it. On the other hand, the appellants insist that the jurisdiction of the church and its property is in the Chancery Court of the State; that its execution of the decree of the Court of Appeals is final; that by that decree the elders constituting the session of the church where the appellees were admitted members, were illegally elected, and their elections being void, the appellees, Jones, &c., are not members of the church, and consequently have no standing in Court; that they were without standing in Court because it does not offer that their trustees refused to do any possible act, and their suit not being authorized until such refusal. It is also maintained that the Court is without jurisdiction for that reason, and for the further reason that the appellees Jones and others, collusively removed from Kentucky to Indiana for the purpose of enabling this proceeding in the Federal Court. It is also contended that the Court below was without jurisdiction, because the same subject-matter was pending between the complainants, trustees and Watson and others, when this proceeding was commenced, and that the jurisdiction fails because the State Chancery Court held such a relation to the property when the action was commenced as to preclude the Court below from taking cognizance of the action. It is also argued that the effect of this decree is to enjoin the action of the Chancellor of Kentucky, and that such a result is beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

T. W. Buelitt for appellants; B. W. Bistow and J. M. Harlan for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

William H. Tapscott, Master of the English Vessel Perseverance, vs. *The Tug Starbuck.*—This was a libel to recover damages for taking eight men from the ship *Perseverance*, on the 29th of June, 1869, when she was in the river ready to proceed on a voyage to England. The facts of the case have already been recorded in the TIMES. Judge BLATCHFORD pronounced a decision, dismissing the libel with costs, on the ground that no illegal purpose had been proved on the part of those in charge of the tug.

Paul Cabral and Thomas Purcell vs. *Propellor C. Y. Davenport.*—The libel in this case was instituted to recover wages amounting to to $228 66. The motion was made to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, as there was nothing to show a service in tide-waters. The motion was granted.

Henry Winsor and William D. Winsor, Proprietors of the Steamer W. B. Mann, vs. *Thomas Clyde, Owner of the Steamer Rebecca Clyde.*—This was an action to recover salvage for the towage of the *Rebecca Clyde*, which was disabled in a storm. The *Clyde* was towed into port, and it was alleged that the amount of property saved was $60,000. The claimants maintained that it was estimated at only $1,500; that they were willing to pay a fair compensation for towage, but that there was no question of salvage in the case, the weather being fair at the time, and there being no danger to the vessel. Case still on.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new	110⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅜
3,000	Ga. St. 7s. G. B.	93⅜
1,000	N. Car. old bds.	47
7,000	N. Car. F.A., '66	38
18,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	68
10,000	do.......b60	68⅜
2,000	do.	68⅜
10,000	do.	68⅜
10,000	do.	67⅜
10,000	do. Ap'l & Oct	70
11,000	do.	70⅜
2,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	95⅜
8,000	U. Pac. 1st	83⅜
27,000	do.	83⅜
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc.	68
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, G. by St. of Mo.	96⅜
500	Mich. So. 2d	97⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st	103
7,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	99⅜
500	do.	99
3,000	N.J. Cen. n.bds.	100⅜
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
3,000	St.L.& I.M.1st B	89⅜
5,000	Alb'y & Susq.2d	92⅜
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	85⅜
2,000	Tol.,P.& W. 1st, West. Div.	83⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	86
50	B'k of Commerce	119⅜
10	Hanover Bank	102
10	Bank of Republic	112
80	Cum. C. & Iron	34
200	Md. Coal Co.	36⅜
100	do.	36
100	Spring M. Coal	40
400	Cons. Coal of Md.	33
100	do.	32⅜
200	do...bet. call	32⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	55⅜
400	do.	55⅜
19	do.	55⅜
300	do...bet. call	55⅜
100	do.	55⅜
400	do.	55⅜
100	do.	55⅜
150	Quicksilver	15
100	do.	14⅜
200	Quicksilver Pf.	21
100	Mariposa Pf.	11
400	do.	10⅜

10,000	Mari. T. 10s, C.	22
50	Pac. Mail	42⅜
500	do.	42⅜
200	Am. M. U. Ex.	48
100	N. Y. C. & H.	97⅜
100	do.........b3	98
450	do....b. c.. b3	98⅜
500	do.	98⅜
50,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	93⅜
300	Erie	20⅜
300	do.	20⅜
200	do.	20⅜
400	do.	20⅜
100	do.	20⅜
400	Erie Pf.	44
300	Harlem	130
300	do.	130⅜
400	do...bet. call	130⅜
100	do.	130⅜
200	Reading	102
500	do.	101⅜
800	do.	101⅜
95	Mich. Cen.	118
100	do.........b30	118
400	L. S. & M. S.	97⅜
100	do.	97⅜
13	do.	97⅜
100	do.......s60	97
20	Panama	73⅜
100	U. Pacific	25⅜
600	do.	25⅜
100	do...bet. call	26
100	Cleve. & P.	116⅜
20	do.	115⅜
200	Chi. & N. W.	79⅜
50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
100	do...bet. call	92⅜
100	Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
100	do...bet. call	111⅜
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅜
300	Del., L. & W.	106⅜
20	Chi. & Alt.	113⅜
100	Bos., H. & E.	1⅜
1000	Ohio & Miss.	48⅜
500	do.........b3	48⅜
100	do.	48
300	Ohio. & M. Pf.	76
140	do...bet. call	76
200	do.	76⅜
100	St. L. & I. M.	48⅜
100	do.	48⅜
39	N. Y. & N. H.	148
100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	101
200	Mor. & Essex	89⅜
300	Col., C. & I. Cen.	21⅜
100	do.	21⅜
100	C., C., C. & I...b.c.	84⅜
50	do.	84⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜
1,000	do.	112⅜
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	108⅜
5,000	do.	109
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅜
200,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111
1,500	do.	110⅜
100,000	do.........b3	111
500	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	115⅜
12,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	111⅜
15,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅜
8,000	Va. St. 6s, n.	68⅜
1,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax	21⅜
14,000	Mo. St. 6s	91⅜
20,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	67⅜
7,000	do.	67
7,000	do. Oct. & Ap.	70⅜
1,000	La. 6s, Float. Debt	65
2,000	Ark. 7s, Iss. to L. R. & F. S. R. Co.	50
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	95⅜
4,000	C. & M. Con. Bs.	89
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	99
3,000	Union Pac. R. 1st	83⅜
6,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	68⅜
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	93
10	S. & Leather Bk.	161
100	Quick. Min. Co.	14⅜
200	do....bet. call	14⅜
100	Md. Coal Co...b. c.	36

100	Mar. Pref. bet. call	10⅜
100	Con. Coal of Md., bet. call	33
400	do.	32⅜
100	do.	32⅜
100	U. S. Ex.. bet. call	46
100	Well-F. Ex. Scrip, bet. call	2
100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	98
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	93⅜
100	Reading	102
1200	L. S. & Mich. So.	98⅜
100	Union Pacific	26⅜
1000	do...bet. call	26⅜
100	do.	26⅜
200	do.	26⅜
100	do.	26⅜
100	do.	26⅜
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	117
100	C., C. & Ind.	84⅜
300	Tol., W. & West.	54⅜
21	Mil. & St. Paul	54⅜
100	do.	54⅜
100	P., F. W. & C. guar.	97⅜
200	Del., Lack. & W.	106
100	Bos., H. & Erie	1⅜
200	Ohio & Miss.	48⅜
100	do.	48⅜
1200	do.........b3	48⅜
100	do.	49
1100	do....b. c. b3	49
150	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	77
100	Han. & St. Jo.	91⅜
150	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	100⅜
400	Col., C. & Ind. C.	21⅜

MONDAY, March 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange today continued under the same excitement of speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares which characterized the market through the business of last week. The interest of the day was by no means general, several of the prominent Western Stocks being partially neglected. But very strong hold was taken on Ohio and Mississippi and Union Pacific, and a free business done near the close of the day in New-York Central, Lake Shore and Reading at the advanced prices. New-York and Harlem came in, for the first time, for participation in the prevailing advance, and sold up to 135 ⅌ cent. The dealings in Western Telegraph and the Maryland Coal Stocks were again large, the former selling at 56½ ⅌ cent., after fluctuating between 56@54½ in the forenoon.

The Public Funds of the United States were much neglected and prices flat through the forenoon. But later in the day the demand improved, and a fair business was done at the Second Government Board on the basis of 111 ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The subscriptions to the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan make, apparently, but slow progress, owing, in a measure, to the incomplete arrangements at the outset for paying in the 5-20s, and receiving in exchange the New Bonds, or some representative certificate for their delivery when made ready. This difficulty has now been removed, and other arrangements are in progress, connected with the Foreign Banking Agents, for larger and more decided subscriptions, on both sides of the Atlantic, than have yet been reported.

In the Southern State Bonds the business of the day ran chiefly upon South Carolina 6 ⅌ cents at 68@67½ ⅌ cent. The Pacific Railway Bonds were firm on the First Mortgages of the Central and Union and higher on the Incomes and Land Grants of the Union. The Incomes opened at 67½ and closed 70 ⅌ cent.

There was a tumble in the Common Stock of the Erie to 20 ⅌ cent. today, but from what cause was not explained. The Preferred Stock sold to 43 ⅌ cent. The chiefs of the Ring are said to be bulling down both Stocks, but if this be so the fact can scarcely be regarded as significant of what is really going on inside the concern.

The Custom-house receipts for the week open with $562,000 for Monday, (today.) The gross Import entries at New-York week before last, of which we gave, in our weekly review this morning, the Foreign Dry Goods, amounted to $9,845,436.

In the Foreign Exchanges, today, a fair business was done by the leading bankers at the closing quotations of last week—60 days London, 109⅝@109¾; short sight, 110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. The Cable advices of the day are of an easier Money market in London, which would seem to contradict the apprehension of a further advance of the rate of interest of the Bank of England. At the close of the day the 60-day rate on London was firm, and with some of the bankers ⅛ ⅌ cent. higher.

The sales of Gold during the day were at 111½@111⅝ ⅌ cent. Scarcely any change was apparent in the dull tone of the Gold Room from the opening to the closing transactions of the day. The speculators are quiet on both sides the account, and the steadiness of price is wholly undisturbed by foreign or domestic news.

At the close of the day, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	111
American Gold	111½	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98½	98½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93¾	94
Reading Railroad	102	102
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111½
North-west Common	80⅜	80⅜
North-west Preferred	93	92½
Pacific Mail	43½	42½
St. Paul Preferred	76½	77
St. Paul Common	54½	55
Lake Shore	98⅜	98½
Ohio and Mississippi	48	48½
Toledo and Wabash	54½	54¾
Western Telegraph	56½	56½
Erie	21	20
St. Joseph Common	92	90¾
Union Pacific	25½	26½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 13.

Gold receipts	$562,929 13
Gold payments	118,048 02
Gold balance	64,740,506 56
Currency receipts	332,612 22
Currency payments	371,728 76
Currency balance	7,503,060 53
Customs	562,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	115⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	115⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜
5-20 coup., '64	112
5-20 coup., '65	112
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111
5-20 coup., '67	111
5-20 coup., '68	111⅜
10-40 registered	108⅜
10-40 coupon	109
6s, currency	114

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅜
Tennessee 6s, n. bds	64⅜
Virginia 6s, old	66⅜
Virginia 6s, n. bds	68⅜
Virginia 6s, reg., old	52⅜
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	60
Georgia 7s, g. bds	93⅜
North Car. 6s, old	47
North Car. F. A., '66	38
North Car. Spe'l Tax	19
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	67⅜
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	70
Missouri 6s	91⅜
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is	90⅜
Louisiana 6s	68
Louisiana 6s, n. bds	62⅜
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	85
California 7s	110⅜
Connecticut 6s	101⅜
Rhode Island 6s	101
Alabama 5s	59
Alabama 8s	100
Arkansas 6s, Funded	57
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	58
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	48
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. I	48
Ohio 6s, '81	101⅜
Ohio 6s, '86	101⅜
Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Y. reg., B'ty L.	107⅜
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L.	107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '72	108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '73	108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '74	106⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '75	106⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '77	106⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '78	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '75	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subsc'n.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101
Erie 1st ext.	99
Erie 1st ind.	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	86
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100
Harlem 1st	103
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	92
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	109⅜
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	98
M.S.& N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96
Cen. Pac. Bds.	95⅜
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	83⅜
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	73
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	67⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95⅜
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	93
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ⅌ c. C.	88⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	92
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	80⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87⅜
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	79⅜
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	82⅜
Han. & Naples 1st	82
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅜
Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79⅜
Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	103⅜
Morris & Essex 2d	96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. new bds.	100⅜
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	97
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	93
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	90
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96⅜
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	80
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94⅜
Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Ohio & Miss. Cons.	88⅜
Penin. R. Bds.	96
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅜
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	104⅜
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div.	87⅜
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	87
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	85⅜
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83⅜
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	69
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅜
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	81

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135
Manhattan	154
Merchants'	115
Mechanics'	138
Union	140
America	150
City	220
Phenix	103⅜
North River	85
Tradesmen's	152
Fulton	160
Greenwich	165
Butchers' & Drovers'	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	137
National	120
Merchants' Exchange	102⅜
Leather Manuf.	210
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	113
Commerce	119⅜
Mech. Bank. Ass.	115
Broadway	200
Ocean	92
Mercantile	124
American Exchange	116
Pacific	175
Chatham	166
Bk. of the Republic	116
Bk. of N. America	104⅜
Hanover	102
Irving	120
Metropolitan	131
Citizens'	120
People's	140
Grocers'	110
East River	114
Market	126

Nassau	108⅜
Shoe & Leather	160
Corn Exchange	126
Continental	94
New-York County	200
Imp. & Traders'	160
Park	158
Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Central National	105⅜
Fourth National	110⅜
Ninth National	110
Tenth National	120
Oriental	160
Gold Exchange	70
Bks. & Bks. Ass.	99
Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Pennsylvania Coal	219
Maryland Coal Co.	35⅜
American Coal	39
Spring Mountain Coal	40
Canton Co., Baltimore	75⅜
Cons. Coal of Md.	32⅜
Cumb. Coal & Iron	33
West. Union Tel.	55
Quicksilver M. Co.	14⅜
Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	20⅜
Mariposa Min. Co.	6⅜
Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	10⅜
Mariposa Min. T. C.	22⅜
Boston Water Power	23
Adams Express	69⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	42
Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	47⅜
United States Ex.	46⅜
Pacific Mail S. Co.	42⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅜	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	116	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61⅜
Reading	101⅜	101⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	39⅜	40
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅜
Northern Central	40⅜	41
Lehigh Navigation	95⅜	95⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅜

The cause of weakness in the Pacific Mail stock today may have some relation to a contemplated line of steamers, in competition for the trade of the far East, between San Francisco and the ports of Japan and China, in the ownership of Mr. BENJAMIN HOLLIDAY, the celebrated and wealthy Overland Mail Contractor. Telegrams from San Francisco advise that such a line has been projected.

The Northern Pacific Company, whose contracts for building the first two hundred and odd miles, west of Duluth, were only made in July last, are advised today by the Chief Engineer that 120 miles were opened on Saturday night to the upper waters of the Mississippi River, and that the first train of cars passed the bridge over the River at Brainard that night.

The gain in traffic on the Central Pacific Road over last year, in the months of January and February, is $210,303, or a total for the two months of $1,017,583, against $807,280 in 1870.

The subscriptions to the New Loan, to noon, today, amount to $7,600,000.

An error (typographical) occurred in the official list of sales, this afternoon, of United States 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881. The figures should be 115½ in place of 112½ ⅌ cent.

The Washington rumor started on Friday night and successfully employed on Saturday at the Stock Exchange to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had made a new demand on the Pacific Roads for arrears of interest on the Government Bonds loaned to the Roads, turns out to have been a stock-jobbing trick to depress the Union Pacific stock. The Secretary telegraphs to the Bankers of the Union Pacific Company, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., that "no demand has been made by Government on Pacific Rail Roads for Interest, *and none intended*. We are paying one half proceeds of transportation to them as provided by Act of Congress."

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were:

February, 1871	$481,085	2 months, 1871	$1,017,583
February, 1870	394,176	2 months, 1870	807,280
Gain, 1871	$86,909	Gain, 1871	$210,303

At the recent annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Road the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. L. M. Hubby, Samuel Williamson, William Collins, John Miller, Geo. Worthington, Horace F. Clark, H. B. Hurlbut, Selah Chamberlain, T. P. Handy, J. W. Burson, Amasa Stone, Jr., Augustus Schell and Oscar Townsend. The changes from last year are Messrs. Clark and Augustus Schell, of New-York, in place of J. H. Wade and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Herald* referring to this election remarks:

"The election of Messrs. CLARK and SCHELL indicates a close alliance of the Lake Shore with this railroad. This is somewhat significant, in view of the short line now being constructed from Dayton to Cincinnati, by both these roads. The gossip in railroad circles that the C., C., C. & I. would be leased by the Lake Shore seems to have been rumor only, as no action looking in that direction was taken at the meeting. Over 40,000 shares were voted, the largest vote ever polled."

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the first week in March were: 1871, $36,379 00; 1870, $25,045 71; increase, $11,333 29.

The imports of general merchandise (other than dry goods and specie) for the week ending with March 3 were to the specie value of $4,868,930.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade is, we think, more nearly at a dead stand than we have ever before known it. There is here and there a mine in the several regions at which a little coal is produced, a work of grace and favor of the miners to some operator who has not rendered himself obnoxious to them, and to whom suspension would prove especially detrimental, but the trade may properly be considered at a deadlock, and the way of escape from the unfortunate position just as clouded as a fortnight ago. There is this favorable point of difference: there is now little newspaper excitement, and no apprehension of a coal famine. Everybody in this city obtains as much coal as he requires for domestic uses at prices ranging at from $8 75 for Schuylkill to $9 25 for Lehigh, the long ton. At New-York, prices, as we learn, rule at about the same figures per short ton of 2,000 pounds. Coal from the bituminous and semi-anthracite regions is daily coming into more general use, reaching this city by way of the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, and hence finding outlet and a market by water. The supply from the sources named will tend to break the severity that might otherwise follow a short supply of anthracite coal, should suspension continue through the Spring months. Attention is just now directed to the Legislature, the Judiciary Committee of which has been examining the various parties in the anthracite coal interest, in an endeavor to discover where the trouble lies, and, if possible, to devise and apply a remedy. A further meeting of this Committee has been postponed until Thursday next, and soon thereafter its report of the situation may be looked for; and, it is hoped, accompanied with such suggestions as will harmonize existing difficulties and set the trade in motion with its wonted energy. The total tonnage of anthracite reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 4th inst. was 89,221 tons, and for the year, from 1st of December, 1,370,036 tons—showing a decrease of 1,019,667 tons on the anthracite tonnage to the corresponding time last year. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 19,713 tons, and for the year 96,753 tons, against 126,466 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 16,235 tons. The total coal production of all kinds for the week, as reported by the carrying companies, was 1,496,502 tons, against 2,499,934 tons to same time last year—showing a decrease of 1,003,432 tons."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the Land Grant Bonds recently held by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the current market prices, for account of the parties who have purchased the balance.

The Union Pacific Railroad, running west from Omaha, has now been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, for twenty months. It is in complete order, both in track and equipment, and its earnings have averaged at the rate of eight million dollars per annum. The following statement of the position of the Company is from the address made by Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, upon his assuming its presidency, in Boston, March 8, 1871:

"In taking charge of this important public highway as its President, in obedience to the unanimous call of its shareholders and the action of your Board, I beg leave to state that so far as my experience of over thirty years in railway life can be made useful to the Board and the shareholding interest, it shall be freely given, and I trust the practical results may in the future be found satisfactory. As a condition precedent to accepting the position I made the following requirements: First, that all unsettled contracts for the construction and equipment of the road should be adjusted and paid. Second, that all the floating debt of the Company should be provided for as it matures, by the actual sale of assets on hand applicable to that purpose. Both these conditions having been complied with, and a satisfactory balance in cash and assets remaining in the treasury to provide for contingent wants, I accept the position, and will endeavor to give it such time and attention as may be needful in connection with the Board and its officers, to insure a proper management of the affairs of the Company.

In order that we may understand in brief form the present condition of the Company, I have made the following summary from the official records as presented to me by the heads of departments:

Land Department.—Bonds, 7 per cent. currency, $10,400,000.

Land Sales.—292,900 acres; proceeds, $1,306,866; average price per acre, $4 46.

On account of these sales the Company has received and redeemed land-grant bonds to the extent of	$736,000
For the remainder the Company holds land notes maturing in one, two, and three years, with accruing interest	576,650
Total	$1,312,650

The condition of the land department may therefore be stated thus:

Bonds	$10,400,000
Principal reduced by bonds redeemed	$736,000
Land-notes on hand	576,650
Showing an absolute reduction of	$1,312,650
The Company is entitled, under the grants from Government, after deducting total lands preempted before passage of the act, to	12,080,000 acres
From which deduct amount heretofore sold	292,883 acres
Leaving on hand as an asset	11,787,117 acres

—which, at an average value of two dollars per acre, being twenty per cent. below the minimum Government price for adjoining lands owned by it, should yield the gross sum of $23,574,234. So much thereof as may be required to be applied to the payment on redemption of the land grant bonds, and the balance will go into the treasury, as received from time to time, for the benefit of the stockholders, after the bonds are all redeemed, as the deed of trust requires, the trustee to use the entire proceeds from the sale of lands in the purchase and cancellation of land grant bonds. The average sales amount to about $75,000 per month.

From present indications it would seem reasonable to estimate the gross receipts of the coming year at a minimum of	$9,000,000
With a cost of maintaining and operating the line on this increased earning of not exceeding, say	4,500,000
Leaving as net receipts to be applied to interest and dividend, if so directed by the Board, exclusive of the operations of the land department, of	$4,500,000

The completion of the bridge across the Missouri River, at Omaha, within the present year, and for which the means have been provided by the sale of bridge bonds, as specially authorized by act of Congress, will greatly facilitate the movement of traffic and relieve the public from the serious delay and annoyance incident to transfer by ferry. The operations of the line for the first twenty months of its existence as a completed road show net earnings sufficient to meet the interest upon its entire bonded debt.

This result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future. The yearly increase of traffic, costing but little additional to transport, and therefore yielding a large percentage of net revenue, must soon give a value to your property not readily appreciated at present."

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
March 11, 1871.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST.

There remain but 200 miles to be completed, of which nearly half is graded, to unite the unfailing navigation of the Atlantic coast with that of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at a favorable point. Roads projected, or now in progress, will connect it, by a short line, with the principal railroad centres of the West.

The road already possesses a PROFITABLE LOCAL BUSINESS, and its advantages AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. CHEAP FUEL.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio River.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous South-western through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest* from Nov. 1.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, (427 miles of main line,) franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

Coupon or Registered Bonds, in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ AGENCY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOS. U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

I desire to call your attention to the desirability of the new Loan of the United States, for which this Bank has been designated as an agent to receive subscriptions by Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

For such subscriptions the books are now open at
THE SECURITY BANK,
No. 319 Broadway.

The Bonds of the United States, now to be had at par, are free from taxation, and so perfect a security as to require no commendation at our hands.

Absolute safety is in the long run more profitable than high rates of interest.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President of the Security Bank.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

P. S.—This Bank is now ready to receive the United States 5-20 Bonds, and to pay the Gold Interest thereon to May 1, from which date the New Bonds will bear interest. A Scrip Certificate calling for the Bonds on the 1st May will be issued at once in exchange for the Old Bonds.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	53	Pork, bbls	936
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Beef, pkgs	330
Cotton, bales	7,694	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,244
Cotton-seed, bags	2,204	Grease, pkgs	144
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	277	Lard, tcs	1,074
Dried Fruit, pkgs	440	Lard, kegs	300
Eggs, bbls	1,013	Stearine, pkgs	14
Flour, bbls	12,504	Butter, pkgs	1,952
Wheat, bushels	4,800	Cheese, boxes	497
Corn, bushels	24,600	Tallow, pkgs	16
Oats, bushels	4,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	36
Malt, bushels	1,250	Moss, bales	46
Grass-seed, bushels	3,710	Molasses, (N. O.) bls	911
Beans, bushels	321	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Peas, bushels	350	Oil, Tallow, bbls	16
B. E. Peas, bags	51	Pea-nuts, bags	941
Corn-meal, bbls	1,122	Rice, pkgs	165
Corn-meal, bags	1,200	Starch, boxes	1,955
Goat Skins, bales	407	Sumac, bags	140
Hemp, bales	21	Tow, bales	18
Hops, bales	41	Tobacco, hhds	425
Hides, No.	3,273	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,102
Hides, bdls	556	Tea, half chest	1
Leather, Sides	10,406	Whisky, bbls	399
Spirits Turp., bbls	515	Wool, bales	27
Resin, bbls	3,819		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Tantallon Castle*, for London—5,886 bags Oil-cake, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 Oars, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 52 boxes Sewing-machines, 54 Poles, 34 bales Hops, 201 cases Merchandise, 15,505 bushels Wheat, 175 boxes Clocks, 93 bags Horn-tips.

By the bark *Oluf Nielsen*, for Cork and orders—935 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Funny*, for Cronstadt—5,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 2,036 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Hedwig*, for Copenhagen—795 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Athens*, for Bremen—3,700 bbls. Resin, 100 tcs. Lard, 148 bales Cotton, 169 hhds. Tobacco, 505 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 crotches Mahogany, 819,908 ℔s. Dye-wood.

By the bark *Megunticook*, for Cadiz—119,280 Staves, 25 bbls. Beef, 20 tcs. Lard, 18 boxes Bacon, 3 tcs. Hams, 10 bales Hay, 1,545 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in slack demand, yet quoted steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market, though reported firm, has been devoid of animation. The offerings of desirable lots have been limited. Sales, since our last, 424 bags Rio, and 505 bags Santos, by the *Flamsteed*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The offerings have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted an ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, on a fairly active business, largely for export; sales, since our last, 4,411 bales, including 3,708 bales to shippers, 415 bales to spinners, 88 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 16,100 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for March, 600 bales at 13¾c.; April, 300 bales at 13¾c., 600 bales at 13⅞c.; May and June, 200 bales at 13⅞c., together; July, 300 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales last week in, at 14c., 200 bales July and 200 bales August, at 14c., together; August, 200 bales at 14c., and today, for March, 100 bales at 13⅝c., 100 bales at 13¾c.; April, 200 bales at 13⅝c., 600 bales at 13⅞c., 800 bales at 13 13-16c., 800 bales at 13⅞c., 200 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 800 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales March and 100 bales April at 13⅝c., together; 100 bales March and 100 bales April at 13 11-16c., together; May, 300 bales at 13⅞c., 500 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13⅞c., 500 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c., 500 bales at 14c., 600 bales at 13⅞c., 2,400 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13 13-16c., 800 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13 27-32c.; May 200 bales, and June 300 bales, at 14c., together; June, 100 bales at 14c., 500 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 14c.; July, 300 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14⅛c., 400 bales at 14c.; August, 300 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14⅛c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were: March, 12.42c.; April, 13.37c.; May, 13.48c.; June, 13.55c.; August, 13.97c.; July sold at 13⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 7,694 bales, including 2,450 bales from New-Orleans, 1,163 bales from Norfolk, 347 bales from Charleston, 435 bales from Savannah, 188 bales from Wilmington, 8 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 3,103 bales by rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	15	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,694
Receipts last week	31,266
Receipts the preceding week	31,439
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	764,292
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	1,083
Exports since Sept. 1	405,593
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,507
Estimated stock here	121,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, without any material alteration in values. The offerings have been comparatively moderate, and the principal holders have shown no disposition to press stocks on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 90, chiefly at $6 80@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 70@$5 80
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 70@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 25

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet at $2 90@$3 20 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though very quiet, has been quoted about 1c. ⅌ bushel stronger for desirable samples of new crop Spring and Amber Winter, which have been in most favor with export buyers. New crop No. 2 Spring brought $1 58@$1 59, chiefly $1 59 afloat and $1 57 in store. Prime new crop Amber Western (Winter) was taken at $1 70@$1 71, from store, for full boat-loads for shipment. In old Spring there has been some movement, mainly for milling purposes, at $1 47@$1 50, in store, ⅌ bushel. In other kinds there has been only a light jobbing trade reported at full figures. The general market closed strong on the basis of $1 59 for prime new No. 2 Spring, afloat; $1 70@$1 71 for new Amber Winter, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 71 in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 59 bid, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 58@$1 59, chiefly at $1 59 afloat, and $1 57 in store; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 47@$1 50, in store; White Genesee, $1 90@$1 97½; Red and Amber State at $1 60@$1 75; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 75; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very light stock, and moderate demand for shipment and home use, at a shade better prices. At the close there was less buoyancy apparent. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,500 bushels at 85c.@88c. for new Mixed Western, closing at 87c.@87½c. for prime samples; 88c.@89c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@94c. for White do.; 83c.@86c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet but firm, within the range of from $1 12@$1 15 for Western and State ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quite dull at $1 05@$1 10 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 03 for State. Barley-malt continues inactive at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been quoted firmer, on a very limited offering of prime stock, but have been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 66½c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c.@69c. in store, for Mixed and Western; 68½c.@71c. for do. afloat; 68½c.@70c. for State; 69½c.@71½c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 15,505 bbls. Flour, 33,202 bushels Wheat, for London.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 13, 1871:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,522,785	Barley	329,349
Corn	204,308	Malt	218,281
Oats	1,132,807	Peas	2,119
Rye	150,514		

HAY—Bale Hay continues in light demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been quiet, since our last, at from 85c.@$1 55 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, within the range of from 6c.@13c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ ℔. Receipts, 41 bales; exports, 84 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—There has been some call noted for stock, and prices have been quoted steady.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots of Sole, prices of which are without remarkable alteration. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, [illegible]c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 32c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand has been very limited for all kinds, but prices have been quoted without change of moment. Sales have been reported of 170 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at from 55c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a less urgent call for Resin, which has been quoted rather weak in price on the basis of $2 70@$2 75 for Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales, 100 bbls. Strained at $2 75, and 1,500 bbls. good No. 2 at $3 12½ ⅌ 280 ℔s. Receipts, 3,819 bbls.; exports, 5,736 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine have been more active but less firm; sales, 250 bbls. merchantable at 53c., and 250 bbls. in New-York pkgs., reported at 54½c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 515 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c. ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quite dull for Crude at 14¼c.@14½c. in bulk; 18¾c.@19c., in shipping order here, and 18½c.@18¾c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,280 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a very quiet market. The Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25, and Upper at $4 30 ⅌ bbl. Refined has been in slack request on the basis of 24½c. for standard White, early delivery. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,200 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24c.@24½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,598 bbls. The export clearances have been 795 bbls. for Copenhagen, and 1,545 cases for Cadiz. Also, from Philadelphia, 121,893½ gallons for Copenhagen, and 4,000 gallons in cases, for Matanzas. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet since our last, at from 30c.@31c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been very dull at 9½c.@9¾c. in shipping order; 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 4½c.@5c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The Titusville *Herald*, in correcting some errors inadvertently made in its last monthly report, says: "By an error in the report of shipments over the A. V. R. R. for February, the shipments were underrated about 18,000 barrels, and pipe companies stocks in iron tanks duplicated to the extent of about 17,000 barrels. The following corrected table exhibits the stock and shipments as they exist:

	Bbls.
Total shipments of Crude for February, 1871, or bbls. of 45 gallons each	331,623
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	15,424
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	347,047
Stock on hand Feb. 1	587,021
Stock on hand March 1	642,944
Add increase on March 1	55,923
Total production during February	402,960
Average ⅌ day for 28 days	14,391
Average ⅌ day in February, 1870	11,917
Daily increase February, 1871, over February, 1870	2,474

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely, and has been in more confident demand at advanced prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $21 50@$21 75 for New Mess; $21 @$21 25 for Old Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fairly active inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the improved basis of $21 62½@$21 75, chiefly at $21 75, seller April, and $21 62½@$21 75, closing at $21 75, seller May; sales, 2,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been very slow of sale, within the range of 9c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats have been in limited request at yielding rates. Sales have been reported of 110 pkgs. at 14c.@14½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been in slack demand and quoted heavy; sales, 165 boxes at 10½c. for Long Clear; 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Clear, and 10c.@10¼c. for Cumberland. Lard has been quoted somewhat firmer, on a less liberal offering, and a rather more active inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@12½c. for new Western Steam, and 13¼c. for City, ⅌ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March on private terms, seller April at 12¾c.@13c., and May at 13¼c., ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and firm at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 175 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls. Butter has been in request and quoted steady, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,952 pkgs. Cheese has been selling to a fair extent, and steady at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 497 boxes.

SUGARS—The offerings of desirable lots of Raw have been on a reduced scale, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of sellers, who have been more confident in their views. The demand, however, has not been remarkably active. Sales, 1,130 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 7¾c.@11¼c., and 391 boxes Havana, part at 9¼c.@9¾c., ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@8¾c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined has been in good demand and rather buoyant in price at from 10½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—The offerings of prime stock have been limited, and holders have been very firm in their views, with a moderate inquiry noted, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last, of 74,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for Prime; also, 18,500 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices, with sales reported since our last of 300 bbls., at 93c.@93¼c. for iron-bound pkgs. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 399 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quite dull since our last, with very light offerings noted in most instances, yet rates have been quoted essentially unchanged. For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been 2,150 bales Cotton at 5-16d.—⅜d. by steam, and ¼d.@5-16d. by sail; 100 bales Sea Island do., by steam, at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; 5,600 bushels Corn by steam at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 700 boxes Bacon by steam at 30s.; 280 tcs. Lard (by do.) at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 850 boxes Cheese and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; 100 hhds. Bark at 35s. ⅌ hhd.; also, an American ship of 1,200 tons register, now here, with, equal to about 4,000 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ⅌ ℔., privilege extending to Havre; and another ship, now here, with about 3,500 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans or Galveston, at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔. For London, 150 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 bbls. Resin, reported at about 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔s. For Antwerp, 1,600 bags Coffee on private terms; 400 tcs. Lard and 100 boxes Bacon at 30s. ⅌ ton. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian brig with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1871.

There is a decided improvement in the condition of trade in Live Stock. Without being able to quote higher rates of sales the feeling is good and the markets are steady, especially so in horned Cattle. Sales yesterday were from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5½ cwt.@8 cwt., quality ordinary. This forenoon horned Cattle sold from 11c.@15c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5 cwt.@8 cwt., on 56 ℔s. to the cwt., quality from common to good. Milch Cows continue dull; at One Hundredth-street Market 4 head sold at $90 ⅌ head, 5 head at $75 ⅌ head, 3 head at $60 ⅌ head. Veals are scarce and poor and dear, prices from 10c.@12½ ⅌ ℔, average today 11c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep and Spring Lambs are doing well. The trade is not large, but it is brisk and firm, prices ranged from 20c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. for Spring Lambs, and from 5¼c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. for Sheep. Hogs are sold almost entirely on private terms; Saturday's markets closed at 7½c. ⅌ ℔. No sales in Live Hogs on this forenoon.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

ULERY & CAREY sold for selves, 33 Steers, Illinois common and coarse, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight from 5¾ cwt.@8 cwt. D. BARNES sold for self, 111 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6¾ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET MARKET.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 62 Steers, Illinois, tidy, fat Cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. on 53 ℔s. to the cwt.; weight from 7¼ cwt.@7¾ cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves, 80 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¾ cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for CROSBY & CO. 45 Michigan Cattle, mixed lot Steers, Heifers and Dry Cows, fat but ordinary quality, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.; weight all round 6 cwt. HURD & MCCAFFERY sold for selves, 90 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 8 cwt., or 57 ℔s. to the cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold 200 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 6 cwt.@7½ cwt. BURCHARD, MERRITT & WILLIAMS sold for selves, 125 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 12c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7½ cwt. Also, 62 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to nice, from 13½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.; weight 7¾ cwt., scant.

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 418 clipped Sheep, weight 29,430 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 Sheep, weight 15,750 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,860 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 318 Sheep, weight 28,590 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 202 Sheep, weight 16,040 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔. Weekly report of Sheep sold by above for week ending March 13, 1871: 1,389 Sheep; average ⅌ head, $5 87; range of prices from 6¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 187 Sheep, weight 17,010 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 126 Sheep, weight 10,600 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 19 Sheep, weight 950 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 348 Sheep, weight 25,290 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 204 Sheep, weight 15,580 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 179 Sheep, weight 19,490 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. Weekly report of Sheep sold by above firm for week ending March 11, 1871: 5,082 Sheep; price received, $34,728 71; average, $6 82 ⅌ head.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 11, 1871: 1,477 head of horned Cattle, 5,339 Hogs, 7,529 Sheep, arrived in 185 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 849 head of horned Cattle, 5,123 Hogs, 7,384 Sheep.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 13, 1871—[illegible] head of horned Cattle, Western stock; 19 head horned Cattle; 17 Cows; 449 Veals; 4 Sheep, local stock.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 13, 1871—4,118 Sheep, 6 Cows, 3 Veals. Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Hutchinson-street, for week ending March 13, 1871: 410 Sheep, range of prices, from 5¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 13 Beeves, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Cows and Calves sold together from $45@$65@$85, ⅌ head; 83 Veals, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.; a few Spring Lambs, average 3½ ℔s., heavy, at 25c. ⅌ ℔. Telegrams announce for to-morrow's markets 100 head of choice Spring Lambs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
JOHN BULL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Fisher, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Tracy.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. ANNA ELIZA. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA JUIVE. (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger, and Vieuxtemps.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.
Mercer-st., near Waverley-place.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. DEEMS. Subject: "Proverbs; Not Solomon's."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. "HAMLET." By Isabella Glyn.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Marshal McMahon has left Wiesbaden for France. The French prisoners in Belgium have returned to France, and a convention for the return of those in Germany has been signed. The French official journal approves, by decree, of the formation of regiments of infantry at Bordeaux, and dissolves the organization of the armies in the north and camps of instruction at Havre, in Brittany and in the Vosges. A few of the National Guards at Montmartre, Paris, still refuse to surrender their cannon. The city is quiet. The Emperor William, with a retinue of princes, officers of the army and representatives of the German Governments, reached Epernay yesterday, on his return to Berlin. The Germans have evacuated Versailles, and the town is now garrisoned by French troops.

The Swiss Council has ordered an investigation of the recent Franco-German disturbances. No further trouble is anticipated.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords last night that the Conference on the Eastern question had closed, and a treaty been signed abrogating the restriction on foreign men-of-war entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Porte may, in times of peace, admit the naval vessels of friendly Powers whenever needed to enforce the Treaty of 1856. The protocol declares that no Power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all signatories.... Mr. Stansfeld has been re-elected to Parliament from the City of Halifax.... A steam launch was recently wrecked on the coast of Jersey, and eight lives lost.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills and petitions already submitted were referred to the newly-organized Committees. A large number of new bills were introduced, including several relating to railroads in the western country, and one concerning telegraph communications with foreign countries. The bill lately introduced by Mr. Fenton, regulating the Customs service of the country, was taken up by unanimous consent to allow that gentleman to explain its provisions, which he did at length, commenting on the defects and abuses of the present system, and advocating a thorough and complete reform. At the conclusion of his speech the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill for the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was then taken up, and after a second reading, which was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution was received from the House, providing for a final adjournment on Wednesday, and made the first business in order for today, and a resolution limiting the work of the present session to legislation for the suppression of outrages in the South was submitted and laid over till today.

In the House, also, a large number of new bills were introduced. Among these was one making the volume of the currency self-adjusting in accordance with the wants of the people, one repealing the income tax, one enabling Colorado to frame a State Constitution, and several relating to railroads, and a number removing political disabilities. A resolution in favor of adjourning *sine die*, on Wednesday, was adopted by a vote of 123 to 67. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, repealing the duty on salt, which was finally adopted, 145 to 47. A resolution was then offered by Farnsworth, of Illinois, repealing all duties on coal. This was adopted, 132 to 57. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then proposed the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, which was agreed to, 141 to 49. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have been duly ratified, and that Congress has a right to impose their ratification as a condition precedent to representation in Congress. The vote on the question of suspending the rules and adopting the resolution was 110 to 75, less than two-thirds in its favor.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches met last night, and held brief sessions. In the Senate, a bill was introduced to incorporate the "Working Men's Friendly Society of America," with a capital stock of $100,000, the object being to procure employment for the members, guaranteeing their honesty; to relieve sick and disabled members, their widows and orphans, and to provide homesteads, erect buildings, sell real estate, and make improvements. In the House, the bill to exempt honorably-discharged members of the National Guard from jury duty and taxation to the amount of $500, was lost. The bill to pay the Clerk of the City and County of New-York fees instead of salary was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL.

The people of Nantucket Island are exercised over the presence of a strange man there, who answers to the description of Forrester, the supposed Nathan murderer.

Several bridges on the Androscoggin River, in Maine, have been carried away by the ice. The Hudson River is reported free from floating ice. The Mississippi at Winona, Wis., is also free from ice, and there are indications of an early opening of navigation.

Horace Howes, a lawyer, of San Francisco, died on Sunday last, leaving $2,000,000 so tied up that his family can derive no benefit from it.

Violent shocks of earthquake occurred in the Sandwich Islands on the 19th ult. Rocks were shivered and buildings shaken, but no lives lost.

William H. Brandon, well known for many years throughout the country as the keeper of the unruly elephant "Hannibal," connected with Van Amburgh's Menagerie, died suddenly on Sunday at Athens, N. Y., aged fifty-two years.

The body of Lovicy Cables, colored, was found, terribly mutilated, in her father's house in Cornwall, Conn., last week, with her skull broken. She had evidently been killed with a club found in the house. Frederick Hall, colored, has been arrested as the probable murderer, and committed for trial.

The Spanish troops in Cuba yesterday took the oath of allegiance to King Amadeus.

Eight persons have been arrested at Harrisburg, Penn., for counterfeiting United States notes and currency.

Rev. Charles H. Fox, D. D., late rector of St. Paul's Church at Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a call to the rectorship of St. James' Church, of Chicago, and accepted it. He will commence his labors there on the first Sunday in April.

Seven hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hoosac Tunnel on Sunday, blowing down two buildings. No one was hurt.

A Mount Carmel, Penn., dispatch says, the work on the Coal Ridge and Montelins Collieries is stopped, in consequence of high water.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Brainerd, was finished on the 11th inst., and the first train crossed the same evening.

The compositors of the Cleveland *Herald* are "on a strike."

What the Attacks on President Grant Really Mean.

Have Republicans who are devoting their time and energies to the work of discrediting the Republican Party, and supplying the Democrats with arguments against Republican leaders, attentively considered the probable consequences of their policy? Every allowance must, of course, be made for individual differences of opinion. There are many Republicans of the most intellectual class who are profoundly dissatisfied with their party because it has done so little to clear the atmosphere of political life—because the Administration has not identified itself sufficiently with that most necessary reform of the age, the reform of the civil service. But do they seriously expect the Democrats of the present day to give them greater purity of administration? There are also many, especially among the younger men, who are estranged from the party on account of its opposition, as an organization, to free trade. There are many, again, who have been offended by the appointments made by Gen. Grant from time to time, and by the little encouragement which, as they believe, the thoughtful and enlightened members of the party sometimes receive from him. Everybody is aware that these causes of discontent exist, and most people who keep fresh in their minds the "record" of the Democratic Party would very gladly root out these causes, in order that something like unanimity might be restored to Republican councils, and the vast calamity of Democratic ascendancy be averted.

This anxiety is something very different from the inflexible attitude of hostility which many Republicans are assuming toward their own party and the Administration. There can be no doubt, for instance, that papers like the *Evening Post* of this City have committed themselves, for some reason or other, to a course which entitles us to regard them as active Democratic journals, and which is in complete opposition to the best interests of the country. They do the work of the Democratic leaders far more industriously than the regular papers of that party. They catch up every idle story which is told against the Government, they exaggerate venial faults into great crimes, they even set to work inventing "news" for the purpose of bringing the Administration into disgrace. All this is not calculated to accomplish any beneficial result, but simply to hand the country over to the hands of the Democrats. Now, what we want to know is, how much better off do these "irreconcilables" think they would be if they succeeded in bringing about this result? If Gen. Grant is not quite the man they wish to see in the White House, would John T. Hoffman suit them any better? Is the system under which New-York is governed, and with which the *Post* is so enamored, that which the great body of Republicans would like to see introduced into the National Government?

Probably they would answer no; and yet what other results could be expected from the success of the Democrats in 1872? The Democratic "sinews of war" are all in the hands of Tammany, and a Democratic success at the Presidential election simply means Hoffman in the White House, with his well-known backers in New-York as his chief advisers. Local misrule would then be expanded into something like national spoliation. Tweed and Sweeny would not be converted into honest men simply because you placed unlimited opportunities before them of embezzling the public money. Think of the state our finances would probably be in at this moment if the Tammany horde had been allowed to "manage" them during the last five or six years. We all know now that debt and taxation have alike been largely reduced, and that the credit of the country stands very high—and we say that these are some of the results which ought to be remembered in favor of President Grant and his advisers when their shortcomings are so eagerly reckoned up, and the weapons of detraction are so freely launched against them. Can there be any comparison whatever, in the mind of any rational man, between the mistakes committed by Gen. Grant, and the wanton betrayal of public interests of which John T. Hoffman has repeatedly been guilty? Look at the way in which Hoffman has tampered with the Judiciary of this City, lent himself to the conspiracies of the Tammany clique, signed bills for the wholesale misappropriation of the public money, and assisted Fisk and Gould to steal a railroad. Is this the man for whom you are willing to displace Gen. Grant? What are you going to gain by substituting Hoffman for Grant? Are all your grievances worth a moment's consideration compared with the duty of keeping a tool of Tweed, Sweeny, and Fisk from the chief place of power in the country?

The people are wiser than party leaders, and they may be trusted to sweep away all the cobwebs spun by the "soreheads" when the proper moment arrives for their interference. There were Republican leaders who would have declined to carry on the war, if they could have had their own way—but the people scattered them. There were Republicans who were very anxious to prevent the re-election of Mr. Lincoln—but once more the voice of the people made itself heard. And so it will be again, or there will be little hope for many of the political privileges which we now prize the most dearly. The blind malignity toward the President which actuates the *Post* and a few other journals is not shared by the general public, who recognize in the President a man who was suddenly called to a most trying position, who has had very little fair play extended to him by a large section of the Press, who from the first has been exposed to systematic misrepresentation and slander, but who has in the main striven faithfully to do his duty toward the country. We may fairly look for still better results from his Administration as his time of service goes on—but even now, contrast him with the Democratic candidate, Gov. Hoffman, and see who is most entitled to the confidence and respect of the country. The Democrats would unsettle the entire domestic policy of the nation, and there is no proof whatever that they would not even revive the repudiation projects of 1868. And yet Republicans are running a race with each other to see which can help Democrats the most. Papers like the *Post* far surpass the Democratic *World* in pig-headed hostility to the President. We believe that the people look upon these tactics with indignation, and that the time is coming when they will cause their opinions to be felt by the journals which are now conspiring for the overthrow of Republican rule, and the elevation to the chief place of authority of the confederate of James Fisk, Jr., and the Tammany clique.

The Latest Erie Suit.

When Fisk and Gould are driven from one point, they make off as fast as they can for another. Of course their system of defense would be found impracticable if no Judge happened to be standing by to help them. But under present circumstances they manage to keep up a long fight.

The story of the sixty thousand Erie shares belonging to foreigners, which were seized by Fisk and Gould, is pretty well known. The seizure of that stock would have been felonious if an order of Judge Barnard had not rendered it judicial. You, the reader, hold so many shares in a company. You send them to the office, for formal purposes, prior to an election. The Directors seize those shares, lock them up, obtain an injunction against your taking any legal proceedings for their recovery, and get a receiver appointed for them—who is practically a receiver of stolen property. If this is not "sharp practice," pray let us know what is.

A petition to the Legislature was got up by the shareholders, praying for redress. Instantly men were sent to sign the petition who held no stock, so that Fisk and Gould might go before the Committee of the Legislature and say, "These are 'bogus' signatures—the whole petition is a fraud." These false signers declared *when* they signed that they were holders of Erie stock. But suspicion was excited—the forgery was discovered, and their names were withheld from the petition as laid before the Committee. There is some prospect of the forgers being discovered and prosecuted. In the meanwhile, the Erie Directors went before the Committee to complain of "bogus" signatures being on the petition—thus proving that they *knew* of the forgeries, but did *not* know that the forgeries had been discovered and taken off the petition! For once the swindlers fell into the pit which they had dug for others. They revealed the share they had taken in getting forged signatures to the petition, and thus have laid themselves open to proceedings in which friendly Judges may not be able to serve them.

Then came the suit for restitution in the United States Circuit Court. The moment the Erie swindlers were brought into the real presence of justice, they turned round and ran away as fast as their legs could carry them. Before the case was opened they served a notice of discontinuance of the suit—a very pretty commentary on Judge Barnard's order. But the defrauded stockholders would have nothing to do with this compromise, and pressed for a decision. Fisk and Gould knew perfectly well that the decision must inevitably be in favor of the shareholders. What, then, did they do but arm themselves beforehand with an order from their favorite Judge, obtained *ex parte*, and *issued in anticipation of Judge Blatchford's adverse decision*. Thus an order was granted under one set of circumstances in anticipation of totally different circumstances—which is something new in judicial proceedings. It is like the "indulgences" Martin Luther used to declaim against—granted in advance for sins which you *intend* to commit sometime in the course of the year. How many blank injunctions and orders have Fisk and Gould concealed about their persons?

The validity of this last order will, of course, be contested, and it may be that the persons found obeying it will be promptly followed up. At present the incident is one which we commend to the consideration of all persons interested in the good repute of Bench and Bar.

The Progress of Tariff Reform.

The new House of Representatives has shown a creditable determination to have done, once and for all, with the duties on salt and coal. The country is tired of discussion on the merits of these sources of revenue, and the House has done well to deal with them in the summary fashion it has adopted. Any renewed attempt to talk the joint resolutions to death cannot fail to excite the popular indignation it deserves. The case has been closed and decided against the monopolists, outside of Congress. Free-trade *doctrinaires* in the Senate may again find an installment of reform to be an unscientific method of advance, and may take the same advantage of the short date assigned to the present session, as they did of the closing days of the last. But the odium then incurred will be measured out to them in double volume now should they attempt a stolid resistance which can at best only retard for several months legislation of which the country is in urgent need.

The resolution placing tea and coffee on the free list stands on a basis somewhat different. It has been conceived in the interest of the monopolists, who wish to turn aside the current that would next have relieved steel and iron from their present excessive duties. Its passage has been in the nature of a compromise between two sections of tariff reformers having different views as to the direction which reduced taxation ought to follow, and it is instructive in so far as it indicates the oscillating kind of advance that seems marked out for future legislation on the same subject. As a general principle a "free breakfast-table" is a very desirable and popular concession, and we shall have very nearly that, should tea and coffee be placed upon the free list. In proportion to our population we consume much less of either tea or coffee than any other English-speaking community. Temperance reformers will hail the passage of a measure tending to popularize "cups that cheer but not inebriate," and everybody who knows anything of how hard the struggle for existence is becoming to the poor of our great cities, will find in the removal of the fifteen-cents-per-pound tax from tea, and the three cents from coffee, a welcome addition to the purchasing power of the scanty earnings of this class.

The existing duties on tea and coffee cannot, however, be said to be of an oppressive character. They foster no monopolies, and thus make no double requisition upon the resources of the nation. They are purely taxes for revenue, and belong, moreover, to the most elastic kind of Customs duties. They have been among the last to be surrendered by other nations in the process of tax reduction, and neither here nor anywhere else has their abolition ever formed the subject of popular agitation. As a relief to labor, a relaxation of the taxes on iron, steel, foreign-grown wools and other raw materials that underlie all our manufactures, would have been far more efficacious. The country does not expect the present session of Congress to undertake anything like a comprehensive measure of tariff reform. The consideration of the tea and coffee duties rightfully belongs to a harmonious readjustment of the tariff, and their abolition at the present moment is mainly designed to obstruct the progress of further reduction in a way that would prove adverse to Pennsylvanian and other monopolists. From this point of view, the placing of our domestic beverages on the free list is not the unqualified benefit that, taken in its due time and place, it would undoubtedly have been. Such considerations may be properly taken into account by the Senate after it has relieved us of the coal and salt duties to which no such objections apply.

Tweed Won't Have His Statue.

Mr. Tweed has, up till this time, lived in ignorance of how much his friends loved him. He has been allowed, it is true, to manipulate stupendous jobs and to pocket the lion's share of the proceeds. From the Governor of the State down to the meanest of corner loafers, the great body of the New-York Democracy have bent before his nod. His "palatial stables," and his Sunday punch-bowl have been celebrated along with his many other claims to personal distinction. But it appears that it was not until yesterday that the consciousness of Tweed's greatness dawned upon the great man himself.

A statue was surreptitiously proposed. Tweed heard nothing of it. Men like Isaac Bell were to manage the proceedings. Tweed's tailor was to be consulted as to the measurement round the waist, which, it was believed, would occasion the sculptor some trouble. It was feared that the statue would after all be mistaken for an elderly Bacchus. A man cannot take his "milk" regularly out of a punch-bowl without showing some of the results in his figure.

All at once the Boss heard what was going on. Some unguarded friend, perhaps, betrayed the secret. At any rate, Senator Tweed wrote a letter yesterday, in which he did "most emphatically and decidedly object" to having a statue. The style of this communication is not distinguished for perspicuity—resembling in this respect the common run of declarations by eminent historical personages. "Statues are not erected to living men," and albeit perfectly free from "vanity and self glorification," Tweed claims to be a live man, and so it is clearly demonstrable he should not have a statue. That exceptional cases do exist in which this rule has been departed from is vaguely intimated, but the writer evidently intends to perform deeds of much greater daring than any that have yet signalized his career, before claiming the benefit of the exemption. "Just one *swindle* more and have at the sublime," appears to be the motto of the ex-chairmaker, looking back through a long vista of successful jobs, and counting up an accumulated pile of successful plunder.

Prison Escapes.

Opinions differ with regard to the utility of prisons. In New-York, for example, they are secretly regarded, by a majority of our fellow-citizens, as appliances of tyranny and relics of barbarism—Radical devices for the suppression of free opinion and Democratic ideas. And the prospects are, that under a continuance of our present enlightened rule, we shall dispense with prisons altogether, and send our malefactors to the Common Council or the Legislature as a reward of merit. But awaiting that millenium, and so long as we do keep up the pretense of jails, it is as well to have them secure. There must be some glaring defect, either in the construction or the management of our penitentiaries, when escapes can be so frequent as at present. The hero of Artemus Ward's romance lingered in solitary confinement in the castle dungeons for twenty years, until one day the brilliant thought occurred to him to open the window and step out. Imprisonment with us is rapidly assuming pretty much the same jocose aspect. The criminal stays in his cell while it suits his pleasure; when he thinks he has stayed long enough he walks out, and that is the end of it. The jailer is not discharged; he is scarcely even censured, and there is, in most cases, only the feeblest attempt at pursuit.

This may seem exaggerated, but the two escapes recorded in our columns yesterday were scarcely less startling. In the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown, the officers, while making their round on Sunday evening, discovered that two notorious convicts had quietly stolen away. To do this, they had worked through the partition wall between their cells, then with combined forces made their way into the corridor, thence into the officers' sleeping room, and, bursting the outer door with a jackscrew, had gained the yard, where an improvised ladder speedily took them over the wall and into freedom. When it is remembered that this exploit was performed in the day-time, one may estimate the argus-eyed vigilance that watches over the Massachusetts State Prison. On Saturday morning the Albany jail was made the theatre of a similar achievement. Three burglars who had been judiciously placed in the same cell, contrived in some way to get hold of a wrench. "Some person," we are vaguely told, "furnished them with it." Perhaps it was the prison authorities. With this instrument they removed the lock of the door, left the cell, and in presence of the intrepid watchman on duty, proceeded tranquilly to make a hole in the outer wall of the jail. This they accomplished after three hours' work, the watchman all the while quietly looking on, and, apparently, too amiable to interfere. They did not even take the trouble to gag or otherwise maltreat the efficient officer. They simply "made him dumb by their threats." Perhaps they took care that the worthy *Dogberry* should feel, in this case, the full force of the adage "that speech is silver, but silence golden." We trust he will be promoted to some sphere more adapted to his peculiar abilities—say to the post of nurse in the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where discretion and gentleness are more important than valor.

Of course it sometimes happens that a convict will be of that volatile nature which laughs at locksmiths, and goes through bolts and bars and granite walls like a disembodied spirit. The most vigilant jailer might be pardoned for losing such uneasy and elusive souls as Baron Trenck, or Casanova or Jack Sheppard, or that worthy successor to their daring ingenuity who lately removed himself from Lancaster Prison, in Pennsylvania. Mr. James A. Hamilton is evidently not a person to be cabined, cribbed and confined any longer than it suits him. An iron-clad cell would seem sufficient to damp the ardor of the most enterprising prisoner. But Mr. Hamilton's wit is only sharpened by difficulty. He found that the bench on which he worked at shoemaking was too low, and preferred a petition for a couple of pieces of plank to put under the legs, and thereby raise it. So innocent, and even praiseworthy, a request was at once granted with admirable effect. Mr. Hamilton worked harder than ever, and with such success that in a short time he had cut a hole through the floor under his innocent planks, and from that dug out of the solid masonry beneath a hole large enough to admit his body. From this point he commenced operations on the prison wall, and although it was three feet thick, had soon made a practicable breach. This occupied the labor of weeks. His bed-slats, in the mean time, had been cut up into a serviceable ladder. This ladder, however, he found he could not pass through the devious way by which he himself wriggled to the sunlight. Nothing daunted, he lowered himself to the prison-yard, thirty or forty feet below, by a piece of shoe-thread, put his professional talent to account by breaking into the wash-house, where he procured a change of clothes, and then into the carpenter-shop, where he got material for another ladder, which he constructed of scantlings, bed-cord and barrel-staves, and, in a moment more, had left only this and about a cart-load of rubbish under his bed to console his bereaved, but admiring, keeper.

A genius like this, of course, no ordinary devices will suffice to hold against his will, but for the common jail-birds it ought to be easy to provide a cage through the bars of which he may not go as readily as the traditional coach-and-four through an act of Parliament.

Warning to Property-Owners in Broadway and Fourth-Avenue.

Mr. Genet, of our State Senate, a few days ago introduced a bill which on its face appears to be an amendment to the *Beach Pneumatic Transit Company*, but which in truth enlarges that scheme into a railroad company, extending under Broadway from the Bowling-green to Union-square. At Union-square it divides, one track to extend through Broadway to its junction with Central Park and Eighth-avenue, the other to go under Fourth-avenue to the Westchester shore of Harlem River. The powers proposed to be granted are extraordinary. The Company may take of the streets 31 feet in width by 18 in height, for two or more tracks of railway, to be run with such "suitable locomotives" as certain Commissioners may decide upon in preference to the pneumatic system, and they may also take, hold, and use such real estate or interest therein as may be necessary for the "stations and buildings" of said corporation, except that they "shall not construct any station depot or other building, or work upon any land belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, either in their own right or as trustees or commissioners," without their consent. The Company may take by assessment, against the consent of the owner, any lot on Broadway, or with the consent of the City, any portion of the Bowling-green, or Park, or Union-square, or Madison-square, or Central Park, thus found to be necessary. It would appear from the unrestricted character of the grant, that they may take a portion of the new depot of the combined railroad companies on Fourth-avenue, extending from Forty-second to Forty-fifth-street. The Company is not confined absolutely to the centre of the respective streets, but may deviate from it if the Commissioners named in the act so decide. It is a bill, therefore, which exposes every man's property on Broadway and the Fourth-avenue, above Seventeenth-street, and the vaults already constructed, to absolute confiscation. If the bill pass it will amount to the most serious invasion of the rights of property attempted in many years.

The great object of rapid transit for passengers from the lower to the upper portions of the City can be accomplished without exposing every owner along the line to this enormous and unjust power over his property. If it may be exercised by one City line, it may be conferred on every one of them, and thus expose every part of the City to the demands of agents of these local roads for compensation, as a relief from the menace that the roof which covers the owner will be torn down to make room for a depot.

Hard cases, it is said, are the wreck of the law. The inconvenience which attends the conveyance of passengers through the City in the Winter, is relied upon to break down all prudence in legislation. But the attempt to obtain unlimited control over the property of private citizens subjects its authors to the suspicion that it is not a *road* which is wanted, but quick communication with the pockets of men of wealth, and indeed of every citizen whose earnings have been invested in a house and lot.

Almost always, land can be purchased freely for the purpose of depots, if not in one block then in the next; and it is far better that companies should be obliged to pay more for a particular lot, and obtain it by consent, than that they should be authorized to acquire it by adverse, and it may be by unfair, proceedings. The influence of companies over the Court which appoints the Commissioners to take land for tracks, is always powerful—due to the artifices employed in distributing stock—and justice is seldom rendered. Private parties have scarcely any chance in such tribunals, or before the Commissioners they appoint, and it will be a monstrous abuse to subject property-owners to the additional danger of having their lands thus taken for depots and other buildings.

Another Willful Slander Exposed.

Among the other "specialties" of the *Evening Post* in these days, it rejoices in a correspondent at Washington who is famous for making public all sorts of wild inventions of his own, and calling them news. This correspondent's fictions have been repeatedly exposed, but that is no reason why the *Post* should not go on publishing them. On Saturday he sent a long statement to the effect that Mr. Sumner had been removed from the Committee on Foreign Relations at the instigation of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister. The correspondent ought to have known that this was a sheer invention when he telegraphed it, and in former times the *Evening Post* would never have published a statement which on the face of it was the work either of a very foolish or a very malicious man.

But just now anything which tends to bring the Administration into disrepute is eagerly published by the *Post*. So it inserted its correspondent's batch of untruths with a great flourish, and of course all the other papers which are engaged in running down the President and the Administration caught up the wondrous tale, and gave it out as the crowning disgrace of Gen. Grant's life. The statement dished up by the *Post's* correspondent was an insult to the American character, for it assumed that foreign dictation could at any time be practiced upon the American Government with impunity. But that was of no consequence. The great thing is to throw mud at the President. This is the *Post's* mission at present, when it is not engaged in earning the subsidy which the Tammany Ring pay to it every quarter.

Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, thinks it due to the country to contradict the shameful slander set afloat by the *Post*, either through stupidity or malice. Mr. Fish writes:

> "*No* person who knows the scrupulous delicacy of Sir Edward Thornton (the British Minister to this capital) in his official relations with the Government to which he is accredited will for a moment credit the statement that he has attempted or suggested any interference with the organization of any part of the machinery whereby the business of any branch of this Government is conducted. And no person who knows me, I venture to hope, will credit a statement that any representative of any foreign Power would be allowed to approach me with a suggestion on that subject.
>
> The entire statement of your correspondent, as far as it relates to any conversation, expression, discussion or allusion by Sir Edward Thornton to me or by me to or with him or with the British Commissioners, or any or either of them, on the subject of Mr. Sumner's position on the Committee on Foreign Relations, or with respect to any organization or constitution of that, or of any other Committee of the Senate, *is from beginning to end without the slightest foundation of truth*.
>
> Neither Sir Edward Thornton nor either of the British Commissioners ever, directly or indirectly, by word or in writing, has expressed or intimated to me any opinion or wish or apprehension or objection as to Mr. Sumner or any other person being on any committee of either House of Congress; or made any allusion or reference to the organization or composition of any committee of either House of Congress.
>
> Of the transparent object and probable source of the statement which your correspondent has written to you, I have nothing at present to say."

If the *Post* thinks that the character gained for it by a distinguished journalist can be long maintained under its present system of carrying on business, we fear it is destined to find itself much disappointed.

MINOR TOPICS.

The conference on the Eastern question has closed with the abrogation of the leading clause of the Treaty of 1856. The language of the telegram is hardly clear enough to convey the precise force of the new treaty. It seems a contradiction in terms to talk of the Porte admitting to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus "in times of peace naval vessels of friendly Powers whenever needed to enforce the Treaty of 1856." The necessity of enforcing a treaty pre-supposes anything but a time of peace, and under the original clauses there could have been no possible exclusion for the allies of the Porte in a time of war. The obligation that no Power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all the other signatories is a mere parchment guarantee for what fleets and armies can alone secure.

A letter from the house of Henry Clews & Co. corrects some misrepresentations which have been circulated under semi-official authority, in reference to the finances of Georgia. Messrs. Clews & Co. have a right to speak with some authority upon the subject, and their letter will be sufficient to correct the errors which seem to have had their origin more in malice than in ignorance.

The Methodists, yesterday, resolved to decline all municipal gifts to churches and church institutions. They have thus done their best to counteract the evil influence of the precedent set by the Baptists. Dr. Curry made an able speech upon the question, full of suggestive points, and the meeting resolved to take that course which every Christian body would pursue if it had a right appreciation of its own best interests.

Judge Bedford thinks it "a burning shame that the social corruptions of our City are such that men of this stamp (*i. e.*, a professional burglar) have friends who dare to approach a Judge and a District-Attorney with bribes for their release." We think it a still greater shame that men only one remove, and that mainly a conventional one, above professional thieves, should have the influence over "Justice" which they now possess, and should be able to dispose at will of the revenue of great railroads and corporations. We wish Judge Bedford could carry his reforms a little further, but he is doing all he can, and he does it well. His name will be honored for the services he has already rendered to the public.

Brooklyn is, in proportion to its resources, about as well provided with civic swindlers as New-York. One advantage it has in being able, from the possession of a few honest Republicans in its local Boards, to secure an occasional investigation into the fruits of Democratic misrule. A committee of the Board of Supervisors is at present engaged in an examination of how the printing and stationery contracts of the Board are given out. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which displays so congenial a sympathy with jobbers on this side of the East River, figures rather prominently in this inquiry. From the evidence of professional Brooklyn printers, it appears that the profits of the *Eagle* on city work ranges from one to three hundred per cent. above those effected by the trade. On one account the *Eagle* is stated to have overcharged $4,000 out of $6,000. For a paper that makes a specialty of advocating reduced expenditure, this is pretty good.

The French Government has begun to lay on new taxes at the wrong end. A tax on cotton that is expected to produce from twelve to sixteen millions of dollars per annum is a very questionable gain to the French Treasury. For its first effect will be to place Rouen out of competition with Manchester in the markets of the world; its next will involve a protective tax much heavier than at present on imported cotton manufactures, and this will almost, if not altogether, destroy the rising prosperity of the calico printers, and so leave France with one productive industry the less. The other "imported raw materials" that are marked out for taxation will probably turn out to furnish quite as delusive sources of increased revenue.

Who Removed Mr. Sumner?

1. THE PRESIDENT DID IT. *From the World, March 11*	2. NO, HE DIDN'T. *From the World, March 12*
It is a piece of insufferable intermeddling and domineering arrogance for him [the President] to dictate whom the Senate shall appoint on its committees, and to demand that the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be packed in subserviency to his personal views. He has no more right to say who shall be Chairman of that Committee than the Senate has to say who shall be Secretary of State. Nay, he has less right; for the Senate can refuse to confirm a Secretary of State whom the President appoints, but he has no shadow of a title to interfere in the organization of the Senate committees. Yet this is what Gen. Grant has been doing; and it is no wonder that his intrusive, intermeddling arrogance provokes warm opposition.	Grant hallooed on the chase, it is true, *but the curs doing the actual throttling are the victim's own.* How assiduously Mr. Sumner fostered the reconstruction rascality, how ready he was to countenance the erection of each new rotten-borough State, we all know; and now that the litter is grown its fangs are in his throat. The sons of (carpet-bag) Zeruiah are too many for Massachusetts. * * * The surreptitious tribe voted against Mr. Sumner, not because they loved Sumner less, but the Presidential patronage more. Given a Democratic President, and Oh! what unknown beauties will these excellent pirates discover in Democratic doctrine, and with what unction point to Sumner as an incontrovertible argument in favor of their claim to that little bone.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Committee at Work on the Kuklux Question.

Repeal of Duties in the House—Salt, Coal, Tea, and Coffee—The Question of an Early Adjournment—Sumner and Cameron—Custom-House Abuses and Corruption.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Joint Committee appointed by the Republican caucus of the House and Senate held a meeting this morning and another to-night. In the morning there was a general interchange of opinion on the part of the members. A somewhat wide difference of views was brought out, but nothing was settled. To night the general features of a measure were taken into consideration, and the constitutionality of various propositions was discussed. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning, when it is expected all the principles and details will be agreed up, and a bill made ready to offer in both Houses. The vote in the House today on the concurrent resolution for adjournment Wednesday, would seem to indicate success for the promised attempts to lay the proposed bill on the table when it is offered in that body, but there is little ground for prediction. So far as the Senate is concerned, the Republican members are well united in the purpose to pass a bill before adjournment. Of late it has been the habit in the Senate when a party measure was before it for Republicans to say little, but to allow the Democrats to have their talk out, and then vote without reply. In the present instance a different course will be pursued, and the action of the Republican Senators will be vindicated by the ablest members of the party in the Senate, in order that, because no reason was given, it might not afterward be claimed there was none. The effect of this determination, if adhered to, will be to extend considerably the time before a vote is reached.

REPEALING DUTIES.

It was clearly demonstrated, today, that if the House would do one thing at a time, take up the items in detail and in succession, it would repeal the duty on nearly every article on the tariff list. The force of log-rolling combinations in adjusting the tariff, as they have heretofore existed, was strikingly illustrated, and it was conclusively shown that the strength of the high protection party, those who, like Judge KELLEY, believe in protection as a principle and advocate it conscientiously, is scarcely fifty votes. The salt duty repeal resolution, which on Friday last was smothered by an overgrowth of amendments, was bravely brought out today by Mr. HALE, who moved to suspend the rules and pass it. This motion was neither debatable nor amendable, and the House, after refusing to adjourn, agreed to the resolution—yeas 145, nays 46. It is a curious fact that the vote to adjourn and thus prevent a vote on the resolution was almost equally divided, while the resolution passed by more than three to one. This is accounted for by the fact that there are a large number of weak-backed members who don't like to face these questions squarely, but who, when brought to the point, dare not vote to continue these duties. Notably among this class are some fifteen of the Democratic members. After salt was disposed of, FARNSWORTH promptly put coal on the track, and after the usual ineffectual motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas 132, nays 57. This disgusted the Pennsylvania Democratic Protectionists hugely, and SAM. RANDALL immediately took his revenge by offering a resolution, putting tea and coffee on the free list, which was agreed to—yeas 141, nays 49. So the House did a very fair day's work, and reduced the revenue by some seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES, not having the fear of any caucus agreement before his eyes, again proposed a time for the close of this session, today, and it was agreed to—yeas 126, nays 57. This week, as last, it is fixed for Wednesday next, but this week, as last, it will probably fail for want of concurrence in the Senate. The story has been again started that the President secretly advises the prolongation of the session of Congress, so that he may secure action on San Domingo. Now, the President has defined his position on the length of this session of Congress in writing. Having been variously misrepresented, he wrote a note to Speaker BLAINE, which was read at one of the caucuses last week, in which he said that he thought it desirable that Congress should remain long enough to pass some law for the suppression of disorder in the States, if it could do so without danger of going into miscellaneous legislation. If it could not, he favored an immediate adjournment. This was merely the expression of his private opinion, but he has not changed it. If the Commissioners to San Domingo return before Congress adjourns, and get their report ready in time, it will doubtless be laid before Congress and the country for general information, but there is no truth in the report that Congress is expected to stay here for the purpose of acting on San Domingo.

RESTRICTIONS ON WHISKY EXPORTATION.

If Congress remains long enough, it is the intention of Commissioner PLEASONTON to press the Whisky Export bill, which failed to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee at the last session. The Commissioner is very anxious to secure a measure which will relieve the whisky business from its present stagnant condition.

DAKOTA AND THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

The Governor of Dakota has nominated to the President, Col. GEO. A. BACHELDER, to be Commissioner for that Territory at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS—SUMNER AND CAMERON.

In the morning hour, in the Senate, today, Mr. SUMNER introduced again the bill, which has failed so many times, regarding the French spoliation claims. Its introduction gave opportunity to a pretty little skirmish, highly relished in the galleries. Mr. SUMNER moved the reference of the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee, and asked the attention of "the Senator from Pennsylvania,"—pausing an instant, and continuing with the pleasantest possible inflection—"who has charge of that business now," to the importance of the measure and the urgency for its speedy passage. He then proceeded in an off-hand kind of way to give a history of the claims, and the fortunes of the bill in several Congresses. He hoped the Chairman of the Committee would take it in charge, and give it his personal attention. Mr. CAMERON replied in the same pleasant way. The Senator from Massachusetts could not expect that the Committee, as at present composed, could secure the passage in one session of a measure that had failed in spite of his efforts for ten previous sessions, when it came before him. However, he would give it all the consideration that he might be able with his limited experience and ability. The sarcasm was carefully concealed on both sides, so far as the manner of speaking was concerned, but the edge was not less keen, and the enjoyment was the greater.

REFORMING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. FENTON, in the Senate today, moved the reference of his bill to reorganize the customs collection service to the Finance Committee, and in doing so read a brief speech on the general subject. He expected to do little more now than call attention to the bill, but hoped for a continuation of the discussion next session, and the favorable action of the Senate. It was very moderate in tone, being for the most part devoted to a statement of the need for change, rather than in support of the provisions of his bill.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. THURMAN took the occasion offered by the question of reference of Mr. FENTON's bill to inquire why the Retrenchment Committee was discontinued, and elicited the statement that being a Joint Committee of the two houses, and a select not a standing Committee, it had ended with the expiration of the Forty-first Congress. An expression was indicated favorable to the continuance of the Committee, when Mr. PATTERSON, to whom belongs the right of offering a concurrent resolution for that purpose, returns and proposes it.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, which lay on the Senate table, was taken up for reference to Committee. Mr. SHERMAN wanted it to go to the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. DAVIS to the Judiciary Committee. He rose to submit a few remarks and opened his familiar portfolio displaying a portentous mass of manuscript. The effect was electrical. A motion to go into Executive session would not have been followed by a more sudden exit from the galleries. In somewhat more than an hour the sharp cadences of his thin voice ceased their dismal echoes. The bill went to the Commerce Committee, and the benches in the gallaries again filled with spectators.

RELIEF OF A NEGOTIATOR.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of NICHOLAS TRIST, the negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This bill was passed by the Senate in the last Congress, but failed in the House for want of time.

PROTECTING THE BUFFALO.

In the House today Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, introduced a bill to prevent the indiscriminate and unlimited killing of buffalo on the public land which has prevailed for years past. Mr. MCCORMICK says that in passing over the Kansas Pacific Railroad last Winter the train was snowed in, and for ten days the only food of about 100 passengers was buffalo meat, and had this not been at hand they must all have starved. It is in view of the probable recurrence of circumstances of the same character for years to come, that as a measure to preserve those animals, the bill was suggested and will be supported.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate:

DWIGHT H. BRUCE, to be Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.; JOHN H. MILLS, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations: Herman Roster, Collector Internal Revenue, First District of Illinois; John G. Grant, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twelfth District of New-York; James C. Bunn, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twentieth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Gallagher, Pension Agent, at Louisville, Ky.; E. G. Zevelin, Indian Agent at New-Mexico.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan seem to be coming into the Treasury Department fully in accord with the expectations for its success which prevail, and it is probable that the amount received up to the present time will foot up at least $10,000,000. The Merchants' Bank of Boston today subscribed for $500,000 of the bonds. In response to the inquiry whether the banks may substitute their six per cents for the new five per cent. bonds, without the risk of hereafter being required to put in for a portion thereof four and four and a half per cents, it is stated by the Secretary that such action on the part of the banks, so far as he is concerned, will not render them liable to have any change made in the manner of the subscriptions, but that they should remain undisturbed until the end of the ten years required for the maturing of the new bonds.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court was not in session today, but it is reported that the Judges have decided to rehear the legal-tender question, and have given leave to Hon. CLARKSON POTTER, of New-York, and to the Attorney-General, to argue the question during the term. Mr. POTTER was counsel in the case in which the law was decided to be unconstitutional.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13.

All the bills and petitions heretofore introduced were taken from the table and referred to the newly-organized Committees.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Upon the reference of the French Spoliation bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called the attention of the new Chairman of that Committee (Mr. CAMERON) to the fact that the measure had, at different sessions, passed both Houses, but had repeatedly failed to become a law; in one case by a President's veto. He hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would kindly take charge of the business and press it forward.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, thought it hardly fair for the late Chairman to expect the new Committee to secure in one session a law which that Senator had failed to have passed in ten sessions.

MCGARRAHAN AGAIN.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, presented the memorial of WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REGULATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Senate then took up the bill recently introduced by Mr. FENTON, regulating the Customs service at various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to Customs, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent Mr. FENTON was awarded the floor to address the Senate upon the bill. After stating that he could hardly expect now to do more than call attention to the important subject presented by the bill, of a reform in the Custom service, with a view to a renewal of the discussion at the next session, Mr. FENTON continued:

I do not exaggerate in asserting that our present customs service, as practically administered, mainly under the laws framed at an early period in our national history, when the magnitude of our commerce, and the modes and channels of conducting commerce, varied from our own days, is essentially inadequate duly to protect the interests of the Government. It is injurious to the honest importer, and encourages the perpetration of fraud by offering inducements to the commission of crime. Without entering now upon the special features of the bill, I will state that the information elicited, under the authority of the resolution I had the honor to introduce on the 14th of December last, and to which response has recently been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, establishes the following important facts: First—That large amounts of money are received by Collectors and other officers from those who have defrauded the revenue upon the settlement of cases of fraud or smuggling under judgments obtained in Court usually by confession, and that the amount of money thus received at the Port of New-York since the 1st day of January, 1870, will not fall short of the sum of $500,000. Second—That out of the money so received by the Treasury, one-half has been paid to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, and to informers, making the pay of the above-named officials at the Port of New-York at least $50,000 each per annum. Third—That of all the criminals engaged in defrauding the revenue, but few have been presented to the Grand Jury, and fewer convicted, for several years past. Fourth—That while the present system of moieties continues, it is made the direct pecuniary interest of the officers named that this species of crime should go unpunished, and the fraudulent practices continue to be perpetrated. Fifth—That when judgment is obtained, the settlement made with parties who have defrauded the revenue with false weights or false quantities or qualities of goods, the Government does not receive the full duties to which it is entitled before dividing the amount thus received with the officer of Customs and informers. Sixth—That often frauds of great magnitude are not discovered until after the lapse of the time fixed by law—two years—which limits criminal prosecution. Seventh—That the expenditure for the collection of customs is more than is required. Eighth—That while the salaries and perquisites of some of the officials are greatly in excess of what is adequate to their duties and responsibilities, the salaries of others are too small. Ninth—That in some departments or divisions more officers are employed than are necessary, while in others, men are worked to their fullest capacity. Tenth—That the present manner of conducting the warehouse business needs reform, and that officers of customs, it is believed, are to some extent interested in the business, which is alike improper and illegal. Eleventh—That the general-order business as at present conducted is injurious to the interests of merchants, subjecting them to increased expenditure, and frequently causing great delay, thereby enhancing the price at which goods can be placed on the market for consumption, which is a tax upon the consumer and an injury to the Government. Twelfth—That the present system of public cartage needs reforming.

I will not now dwell on these several points, and I am not sure that it will be necessary, as the mere statement of facts will suffice to incline those who are well disposed to give a full and fair investigation to the whole subject. With such, the bill I present as a remedy for the abuses known or believed to exist, will find ample justification, while no amount of testimony will be sufficient for those who desire to perpetuate the present order of things. I will refer, however, to the fact that under the present system the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, enjoy powers, privileges and benefits which, while pecuniarily advantageous to them, tend directly to draw money from the Treasury that legitimately belongs to the Government. In support of this it is only necessary to examine the laws, decisions and authorities which allow these officers moieties of the fines, penalties and forfeitures, &c., by judgment of Courts, or upon settlements from offenders against various Customs laws and practices which have thus grown up and prevailed. It will thus be found that the seizures of goods attempted to be smuggled into the Port of New-York during the last ten years have amounted to an annual average of over three hundred thousand dollars. In addition to this full five hundred thousand dollars have been collected from fines and penalties for defrauding the revenue. The goods seized generally came within the class called luxuries, and are those which pay the highest rate of duty; or of great value, such, for instance, as silk, paying sixty per cent. ad valorem; bay-oil, which pays 600 per cent., and other essential oils, laces, diamonds, watches and jewels of all descriptions. With reference to the class of importers who have, by false invoices, or fraud and collusion, defrauded the revenue, it will be found that they are, mainly, those who have no real interest in the Government or its credit, but aliens and agencies representing foreign houses. And here I desire to accept the favorable opportunity presented by this discussion, to repel the imputation recently made in this Chamber, to the effect that the interests of prominent New-York merchants are not identical with a faithful and honest administration of the Customs Department; that they are prone to complain when the officers in charge do well, and to be quiet when corrupt men and official incompetency prevail. This is alike unfounded and unjust. I suppose there is no equal number of business men of any country who stand higher in probity of business intercourse, or whose intelligence, integrity and generosity will have the advantage by comparison with them. I resent with indignation any reflection upon the character of such men as the Stewarts, the Chittendens, the Dodges, and others in that long list of the successful men of New-York. I mention the names of these gentlemen only as they were referred to in the previous discussion to which I have alluded. Leaving the question of right and wrong wholly out of consideration, and even supposing that these large importers disregard principle and eschew upright and honorable conduct, it is, nevertheless, for their own pecuniary interest that smuggling and fraud be detected and ended. They cannot afford to make false invoices or attempt the smuggling business, and their own protection requires that every importer should be compelled to pay alike the duties the law imposes on the goods imported. Their business is too large and regular for safety or security to be found in any other rule or principle. In turning from this somewhat personal view of the matter to broader aspects of the subject, I may properly refer to other forms of fraud and mismanagement under the present customs regulations, as follows:

First—The rendering of false weights by unfaithful or corrupt Government weighers, or the substitution by liquidating officers of false for correct returns of weights, whereby in both cases the duty is levied upon much less than the actual quantity of merchandise imported. Second—The presentation of false invoices, upon which, either by deception or collusion with Custom officers, the importer succeeds in getting particular cases ordered for examination which do not represent the balance of the goods. Third—The entry of invoices which do not specify the quantity of goods contained in each case, getting the order for examination and afterward falsely inserting such particulars on the invoice entries. When frauds of this character are detected and cases are made up which clearly establish the liability of the importer to a certain amount, a settlement may be arranged upon some basis deemed satisfactory, with or without proceeding to prosecution and judgment. Then instead of the Government receiving the amount of duties to which it is entitled under the law, the whole amount is treated as a fine. This is divided up accordingly between the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, and the individuals styled informers, the Government having a portion, but often far less than the amount of duties which would have been collected had there been no fraud. The present bill looks to a thorough reorganization of the Custom-house Department, under such regulations and safety guards as will, in my opinion, give greater efficiency to the revenue service and remedy abuses of which we know and now complain. I shall fail in my judgment if it shall not, if placed in operation, afford increased protection, to a large degree, to the interests of commerce and of the Government. It is true, as the law now stands, fraud, forgery and smuggling, in the matter of Customs duties, is declared to be felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Yet no case of punishment, I believe, can be found for these offenses on the records of the Courts in the City of New-York. It would seem, therefore, that the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and informers were not slow to perceive their common interests in the pecuniary benefits growing out of a compromise with violations of Revenue laws—a compromise with crime; at least a common cause in personal gain must suggest the less annoying and more direct method which is to be found in these settlements with offenders against the integrity of the revenue and laws. It is also true, that it is often difficult upon the commencement of fraud to detect it. Experience has shown that even more than two years may elapse before the discovery, and this completes the period within which the statute of limitations may interpose and afford immunity from criminal punishment. These cases, while not necessarily numerous, are sufficient to furnish an excuse by Government officers for not prosecuting any such case criminally. In any event the statute of limitations should be changed. It is not good policy nor is it just to permit any officers of the Government or other person to obtain from the public the enormous sums now realized in the manner I have now indicated, or indeed, in any other way. Why should the Collector at New-York, the Surveyor or the Naval Officer be permitted by law to make $50,000 and upwards per annum each out of their positions. Is it earned by reason of the surprising ability of those officers, or by the unequal responsibility devolved upon them? No one pretends this. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States receives but $8,000. In further elucidation of its provisions, Mr. FENTON remarked that the bill conceded the right and necessity of a seizure and examination of books and papers in certain cases. It sought, however, to limit this exercise of authority within a prudent yet liberal construction of the interests of the Government. In the whole history of the Customs Department, there did not exist a more palpable violation of private rights of the citizen than the present practice under the law as it now stood. He then quoted from the report of the investigating Committee upon New-York Customs affairs, in regard to frauds upon the Government by false appraisals of damaged goods and pernicious practices of employers, the Committee suggesting that these chronic evils may be eradicated by appointments to office upon personal integrity and capacity. He continued, without attempting to analyze the testimony: "It seems to me apparent that the conclusion to be derived from the whole matter points toward civil service reform as needful to the integrity, economy, and efficiency of the revenue service. I could with equal propriety embrace in this summary of their investigations the political as well as the public interests involved. In a large degree, principles must be enforced through party organization, and in no step toward civil service reform would I impair or assail either. It is also true that the very essence of popular government lies in associated political action, and the cause which embarrasses the one strikes at the other. But the beneficent operation of this principle is impaired when pushed to the extreme of attempting frequent changes in civil employments. There is then this difficulty as well as danger that parties seek perpetuation by the use of patronage. The effect is seen in an increasing habit of subserviency and less unselfish devotion to the public welfare. It is painful to contemplate the tendency apparent toward a condition in which the various departments of the social structure will become subordinate to the strife and intrigue of political movements. For every office adequate qualifications should be exacted from the candidate, and there should also be general confidence in his character and integrity, and in his faithful and honorable political conduct. When appointed, if his suitability becomes manifest in these respects, he should not be removed during the usual period of an Administration. The few remarks which I have presumed at this brief session to ask the Senate to consider, will suffice to explain, and, I trust, to justify my conviction, that a genuine and thorough reform in our civil service, and especially in the Customs Department of this Government has become indispensable. I submit that those who hold positions under the Government should be faithful servants of the Republic and her laws, not the suppliant tools of the appointing power. I desire that they may be incited to the utmost fidelity to the country and our institutions, rather than to the public servants who discharge an official responsibility in appointing or nominating them. The doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished" may have been applicable to the bestowment of official place; but if so, I deem it applicable no longer. The patronage of the Government of the United States is so vast, and the offices to be filled are so numerous, that the public interest forbids that they be filled and refilled as ambition or party caprice may dictate. I plead for the adoption of a purer and nobler system, under which the capable and faithful officer shall, like his superior in the highest place, be irremovable during his allotted term of service, except for sufficient and evident cause. With that view, so far as applicable to the Customs Department, I have submitted the following section to the bill:

That all officers of Customs requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be appointed for the term of four years, and shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, and such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointment, except for cause; and before any removal shall be made an officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. FENTON's remarks a discussion took place as to the reference of the bill for the present.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, remarked that the bill would have gone to the Retrenchment Committee, if it had not been abolished. That Committee was the only one which could ferret out abuses in the different branches of the public service. How faithfully it had endeavored to discharge that duty, it was not for him, a member of the Committee, to say, but the Senate knew and the country knew. He thought its discontinuance would be regarded by the country as an indication that we were to have no reform of existing abuses. He therefore asked why it was abolished?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, explained that the Retrenchment Committee not being one of the standing Committees, but a special Committee, it had ceased to exist with the expiration of the previous session, and could only be revived by a resolution. He would vote for such a resolution if offered.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Finances.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

On the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill for the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was taken from the table and considered.

Upon the question proceeding to its second reading, Mr. DAWES, of Kentucky, delivered a lengthy written argument against the right of Congress to assist in the invasion of one State by a corporation created by another, quoting from the legal and constitutional authorities against the power of Congress to pass such an extraordinary measure.

The bill was read a second time, when Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce. Agreed to—20 to 12.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The credentials of Messrs. GOLDTHWAITE, VANCE, HAMILTON and REYNOLDS, claiming seats in the Senate, with the claim of Ex-Senator ABBOTT to hold his seat, were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up a bill for the relief of NICHOLAS P. TRIST, negotiator of the Treaty of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution, which was laid over until to-morrow, limiting business of the present session of Congress to legislation for the protection in the South against Kuklux outrages.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill for the enlistment of 300 additional seamen in the United States Navy.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, the Senate took up the House resolution for a final adjournment on Wednesday, thereby making it the first business in order to-morrow.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate, at 3¾, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a resolution of the Legislature of New-York in favor of the repeal of the income tax.

SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of JAMES GELDSTINE, asking the canceling of the lease of the Seal Islands of Alaska, alleging the same to be illegal and void, and asking that the lease might be awarded to him as the rightful bidder.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (The Senate concurring,) That the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate adjourn their respective Houses of the first session of the Forty-second Congress, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired if the resolution was debatable.

The Speaker replied that it was not.

Mr. BUTLER further inquired if it was not debatable whether they should stop the public business.

The Speaker replied that the motion to adjourn was of the very highest privilege, could be thrust in at any time, and if debate were allowed could be used as a means of defeating other measures.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, inquired if the Senate did not act on the resolution before Wednesday, what it would amount to.

Mr. DAWES thought an intimation from the House would incline the Senate to act on the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected to debate.

An ineffectual motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 125, nays 67.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Acker, Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bigby, Bierd, Blair of Michigan, Braxton, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conger, Cox, Crebs, Creely, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, Dox, Dubose, Duke, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Forker, Foster of Pennsylvania, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Gollady, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Harris of Virginia, Hawley, Herford, Holman, Kendall, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Lamfort, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McGurkin, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, Meyers, B. F., Moore, Morgan, Myers, L., Niblack, Packer, Peck, Perry of New-York, Peters, Poland, Patten, Price, Prindle, Randall, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Richie, Roberts, E. H., Roberts, W. R., Robertson, Rogers, Roosevelt, Scofield, Sheldon, Shaver, Shoemaker, Slate, Slocum, Sloss, Smith of Vermont, Speer of Pennsylvania, Speer of Georgia, Stevens, Storms, St. John, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Townsend, Tuthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhies, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Willard, Williams of New-York, Wood, Young—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Averill, Barber, Beatty, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cotton, Delarge, Dornan, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Havens, Hay, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hoar, Kelly, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, Monroe, Morey, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Perce, Platt, Porter, Rainey, Sawyer, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, Taffe, Thomas, Twitchell, Turner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—67.

REPEAL OF DUTIES ON SALT, COAL, TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. HALE of Maine, offered the following:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That from and after the passage of this act, salt shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected on the same.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, on the ground that the resolution could not be introduced except on the call of States.

The Speaker said that it could be introduced on the suspension of the rules, which motion had been made.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he believed the motion was made to avoid going into Committee on the Revenue bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved that the House adjourn. Disagreed to—91 to 93.

The motion recurred on Mr. HALE's motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 145, nays 46; so the resolution was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Beck, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, Blair of Missouri, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Campbell, Cobb, Coburn, Comingo, Cook, Cotton, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, De Large, Donnan, Dox, Du Bose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Eldridge, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Forker, Foster of Ohio, Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Haldeman, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Harris of Virginia, Hawley, Hay, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hereford, Hoar, Holman, Kendall, Kerr, Ketchum, King, Kinsella, Jameson, Lamport, Leach, Lewis, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntire, McKinney, Merrick, B. F. Meyers, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Orr, Packard, Pendleton, Perce, Perry, Peters, Potter, Price, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, W. R. Roberts, Robinson, Rosevelt, Rusk, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Speer of Georgia, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Swann, Sypher, Taffe, Terry, Tuthill, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Warren, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitehouse, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Young—148.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Blair of Michigan, Conger, Creely, Dickey, Foster, Goodrich, Griffith, Harmer, Havens, Hazelton of New-York, Kelley, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McClelland, McGrew, McJunkin, Merriam, Leonard Myers, Packer, Parker, Peck, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, E. H. Roberts, Rogers, Sawyer, Scofield, Seely, Sessions, Shoemaker, Speer of Pennsylvania, Sprague, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Thomas, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Walls, Willard—46.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved the suspension of the rules in order to pass a joint resolution now offered by him, that from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be levied or collected on foreign coal.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, moved the House do now adjourn.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 99.

The question recurred on Mr. FARNSWORTH's motion, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Beck, Bingham, Bird, Blair of Missouri, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clarke, Coburn, Comingo, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Dawes, Donnan, Du Bose, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Forker, Foster of Ohio, Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Golladay, Haldeman, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Virginia, Hamley, Hay, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Holman, Kendall, Kerr, Ketcham, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntyre, McKinney, Merriam, B. F. Meyers, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Niblack, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Peters, Potter, Price, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, E. H. Roberts, Wm. R. Roberts, Robinson, Roosevelt, Shanks, Seeley, Shellabarger, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffe, Terry, Tuthill, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wheeler, Whitely, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Wilson, of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Young—130.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Bigby, Blair of Michigan, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cobb, Conger, Creely, Davis, De Large, Dickey, Dox, Elliot, Foster of Pennsylvania, Getz, Goodrich, Griffith, Harmer, Havens, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Kelley, Killinger, Lampert, Maynard, McClelland, McGrew, McJunkin, Merrick, Morphis, Myers, Packer, Parker, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Ritchie, Sawyer, Scofield, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Speer of Pennsylvania, Speer of Georgia, Sprague, Stowell, St. John, Swann, Thomas, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Wallace, Walls, Willard—57.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules in order to pass a bill that, from and after the passage of this act, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected on the same.

The yeas and nays were ordered on a motion to adjourn.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 85, nays 87.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. RANDALL. It was decided in the affirmative—

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Bigby, Biggs, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb, Comingo, Conger, Crebs, Creely, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Delarge, Dickey, Dox, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Elliott, Finkelnburg, Forker, Foster, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris of Virginia, Havens, Hay, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Holman, Kelley, Kendall, Killinger, King, Lamison, Lamport, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKenny, Merrick, Ben. F. Meyers, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Parker, Perce, Perry, Platt, Porter, Price, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, Wm. R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Speer of Pennsylvania, Speer of Georgia, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Swann, Sypher, Terry, Townsend, Tuthill, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Young—140.

NAYS—Messrs. Averill, Barber, Bird, Blair of Missouri, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Clarke, Coburn, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Donnan, Eames, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hawley, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hoar, Kerr, Kinsella, Lansing, Lynch, McCreery, Merriam, Monroe, Orr, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Peters, Poland, Potter, Prindle, Roosevelt, Rusk, Shellabarger, Smith of New-York, Stoughton, Taffe, Thomas, Wakeman, Walden, Warren, Wheeler, Willard—48.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, introduced a resolution declaring the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States duly ratified by three-fourths of the States, and that no State has a right to withdraw its ratification after it has been given; and further, that Congress has a right to impose the ratification of these amendments as a condition precedent to representation in Congress. The preamble to the resolution refers to the action of the Democratic members of the Senate of Indiana.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked for a division of the question, so as to have a distinctive vote on that part of the resolution declaring the amendments valid, which he thought to be correct, and accepted the situation.

The Speaker said that under a suspension of the rules, the resolution could not be divided.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas, 110; nays, 75, two-thirds not voting therefor.

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Bigby, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Clark, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Cotton, Creeley, Dawes, De Large, Dickey, Donnan, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Harmer, Harris of Mississippi, Havens, Hawley, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hoar, Hooper, Kelley, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, Kinsella, Lamport, Lansing, Lynch, Maynard, McCreary, McGrew, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Packer, Pendleton, Perce, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Spear of Georgia, Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Wheeler, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Biggs, Bird, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of New-York, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comings, Cox, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Eldridge, Forker, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffiths, Haldeman, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Virginia, Hereford, Holman, King, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Manson, McClelland, McCormack, McHenry, McIntyre, McKenney, Merrick, Benj. T. Myers, Morgan, Niblack, Parker, Perry of New-York, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, Robinson, Shober, Slater, Sloss, Speer of Pennsylvania, Storm, Swann, Terry, Tuthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams of New-York, Wood, Young—76.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Across the Continent," a drama written with a view to the exposition of Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON, of a telegraphic instrument, and of a distant railroad train, was represented last evening at Wood's Theatre in presence of an audience which crowded the house. We shall endeavor hereafter to deal with the performance, which is to be repeated until further notice. For the moment we must be content with recording its success. There is not a single incident in "Across the Continent" but has done duty in a score of better-constructed melodramas, but the familiarity of the audience with the "situation" did not at all lessen the delight looked for by the writer who planned them. The fourth and last act was especially well-favored in respect of astounding occurrences, and the manipulation of a Morse instrument, a skirmish with Indians, and a prolonged fistic encounter elicited applause from below and cheers from above, while a tremendous demonstration when the American flag was brought to the foot-lights and waved over a hecatomb of fallen red-skins, and of living and happy, because virtuous, whites, ended the entertainment.

SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

The last morning entertainment at which the gifted German artist who has been so highly esteemed among us can for the present be seen, occurs today at Wallack's Theatre. For this occasion "Anne Eliza" will be performed. We hope, and have no doubt, that as this final representation Mme. SEEBACH will be greeted by a public in every way worthy of her high repute and singular histrionic ability.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.

A dramatic performance will be given, this evening, at the Union League Theatre, for the benefit of the Women's Medical College, corner of Second-avenue and Eighth-street. This institution has been long known to the public as under the excellent management of the Misses BLACKWELL, and as one worthy of its cordial support. The entertainment was to have taken place last Tuesday, but the illness of one of the distinguished company of amateurs caused its postponement. To-night, it is hoped, a full audience will gather to witness this performance, which promises to be one of a high order.

Musical.

MLLE. NILSSON'S CONCERT.

The return of Mlle. NILSSON to the Metropolis will be signalized, to-night, by a grand concert at Steinway Hall. Mlle. NILSSON will sing some of the choicest pieces from her repertory. She will be supported by Miss A. L. CARY, and Messrs. BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS; and a full orchestra, directed by Messrs. MAX MARETZEK and CARLO BOSONI, will be in attendance. The re-appearance of Mlle. NILSSON is looked forward to with great interest in musical and fashionable circles, and her reception to-night will, no doubt, be in every respect worthy of the esteem in which she is held, as an artist and a lady.

Miscellaneous.

MISS KIMBERLY'S LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening Miss KIMBERLY, who has gained much celebrity as a reader and dramatic artist, will deliver a lecture of an important character, at Association Hall. Her comprehensive subject is "Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women, including local topics." We are informed that Miss KIMBERLY has given deep attention to not a few of the wide range of social problems suggested by her theme, and that it is expected she will handle them in an energetic and fearless manner. This is a time when such discussion attracts wide interest, and when the judicious promulgation of cognate truths is commensurately desirable. We trust that Miss KIMBERLY's effort will be in all ways successful, and a source of profit to herself and others.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS.

Miss GLYN announces a fresh series of readings, the first of which will be given to-night at Association Hall. The selection for the occasion is "Hamlet." The second will be offered on Monday, March 20, and will consist of "Romeo and Juliet," and the concluding reading of the series on Tuesday, March 28, will be "The Merchant of Venice." Miss GLYN has been heard with pleasure by many appreciative auditors, and we doubt not her new undertaking will show a satisfactory repetition of the favorable results of those that have gone before.

THE RIOT IN MERIDIAN.

A Plain and Careful Statement of the Rise and Progress of the Difficulties by an Unprejudiced Person—A Judge Killed on the Bench by a Shot Intended for Another Person—The Mayor of the City Driven Away.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, March 8.

Upon the arrival of the train from Meridian yesterday afternoon, the following information regarding the terrible affair at Meridian was obtained from reliable sources. It seems that the origin of the tragedy arose from the great fire occurring in Meridian on Saturday. At the scene of the burning there was, of course, intense excitement prevalent among all classes. The citizens, white and black, took hold with a will, however, to subdue the flames, which had spread rapidly from the Sturgess Building, where they had broken out, and at one time bid, fair or foul, to destroy the entire business portion of the city. As it was, the loss is estimated at some $70,000, on some of which there is reported to have been excessive insurance.

While the fire was in progress a colored man named WM. CLOPTON came out, and addressing the freedmen, advised them to quit the engines and no longer labor for the preservation of the property of rebels, and men who were no friends of their race. Some of the negroes, therefore, quit the engines and went off with CLOPTON, but many of them remained and helped the whites to save the adjacent buildings and other property. This action of CLOPTON at the fire gave rise to and caused the bloody tragedy, the end of which, it is feared, has not been reached.

On Monday CLOPTON, Rev. J. A. MOORE, a member of our State Legislature, and another colored man by the name of WARREN TYLER, charged with incendiary speeches and attempts to incite a mob, were arrested and brought before Justice BRAMLETTE for examination. A white man named BRANTLY was present in the Court-room giving testimony against the defendant, when WARREN TYLER (colored) made objection, and said that the testimony of BRANTLY should be impeached. BRANTLY then took offense, and advanced toward TYLER, having a walking-stick in his hand. TYLER drew his pistol, in defense as is stated, and BRANTLY still pushing forward, TYLER fired upon him. Judge BRAMLETTE, seeing there was about to be trouble, arose at the moment of the explosion of the weapon, and, receiving the bullet in his brain, fell dead almost instantly. The ball intended for BRANTLY had killed the presiding Magistrate.

After this scene, of course excitement was at a high pitch, and pistols were promiscuously drawn, and firing became general in the turbulent throng of whites and blacks. Three shots were fired at the prisoner, one of which took effect in the body of AARON MOORE, and he fell as though struck dead. He lay prostrate beside the inanimate body of Judge BRAMLETTE. The crowd, thinking MOORE quite dead, left him where he was, but he subsequently revived and made his way down the stairs, out of the Court-house, and was last seen very near his house just previous to its being set on fire and burned to the ground. This event occurred at 11 o'clock on Monday night.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the colored church was set on fire also, and its charred remains only testify that a house of God once stood on its site. As to MOORE's fate there is, as yet, no positive information. He has not been discovered.

In the meantime TYLER, whose shot had begun the bloody work, had jumped out of the window, ran off, been followed and promptly dispatched.

At 11 o'clock Monday night the dead bodies of three colored citizens, ISAAC LEE, FRANK MARION, and HENRY JOHNSON, were found in the streets, having recently been killed, but as to the murderers no proof has been elicited.

The Mayor of the city, named STURGES, brother of THEODORE STURGES, who was burnt out last Saturday night, received notification that if he would leave the city he should have a safeguard as far as the railroad train. At first he refused, but finally accepted the situation, was carefully escorted to the cars, and took his departure. He has probably returned to the North, having had enough of being Mayor of the city of Meridian, unless backed by the United States military forces.

Yesterday afternoon a committee of the citizens of Meridian in favor of law and order, consisting of Messrs. SMITH, SHANNON, RAGSDALE and SHEARER, came to Jackson and consulted with Gov. ALCORN as to what was best to be done under the circumstances, and it is more than probable that the Governor will take prompt and decided action to prevent further bloodshed and disorder. The city is now guarded by a large detail of armed citizens.

We copy the following account of the tragedy from the Meridian *Gazette* of the 7th inst.:

"Meridian has been the scene of one of the most horrible tragedies that ever occurred in a civilized community. While the examination of the witnesses in the case of the State *vs.* WILLIAM CLOPTON and other negroes, charged with riotous conduct on Saturday night, at the time the fire, was progressing, Mr. BRANTLY deposed as to some remarks WARREN TYLER had made about the white people. He was interrupted in a very rude and angry manner by TYLER, who it appears was armed with two pistols, and who was one of the defendants in the case. TYLER stated that he would impeach BRANTLY's testimony, for which BRANTLY raised a cane and advanced to within eight or ten feet of him. At this juncture Gen. PATTEN, City Marshal, caught BRANTLY and held him. While he was thus held, TYLER drew a repeater and commenced firing at BRANTLY. At the first fire Judge BRAMLETTE was shot through the head and instantly killed. The room was crowded with white and black, who were attending the trial, and as great excitement was prevailing, an indiscriminate firing commenced, in which WILLIAM CLOPTON and a negro named GUS FORD were killed, and several persons, white and black, wounded. After firing several shots, TYLER jumped out of the window of the Court-room, which was in the second story of the Sheehan Building, and ran up Sydney-street. As soon as it was known that he had killed Judge BRAMLETTE, he was pursued, and on refusing to surrender was instantly killed. TYLER fired a number of shots at the parties in pursuit of him, and resisted his capture until the very last. Judge BRAMLETTE was a man universally loved and respected. He had been Judge of Probate, and was, at the time of his death, Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of Aldermen. CLOPTON and TYLER were turbulent and disorderly negroes, who have been stirring up strife in this community for the last two years. Their greatest desire seemed to be to stir up enmity between the races and do all the mischief in their power."

Exercises of the Graduating Class at Grammar School No. 33.

Yesterday afternoon the graduating exercises were held at Grammar School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street. The school presented a very pleasing appearance, being nicely decorated with evergreens and flowers. The aspirants for the diploma of graduate were eighteen in number, all very young, and beautifully dressed in white satin. The programme was composed of readings, chants, choruses and solos, all of which were very creditably performed by the youthful graduates. BERNARD SMYTH, President of the Board of Education, presided.

The presentation of diplomas was made by THOMAS HUNTER, President of the Normal College, and the address to the graduates was made by DAVID B. SCOTT, of the College of the City of New-York.

He admonished the young girls to keep on in the course they had adopted, and for which they were now getting a reward, (their diplomas,) of which they might well be proud. Among the performances especially deserving of notice was the rendering of "Alice, where art thou," by Miss JULIA KELLY. A double duet, "Fly away Birdling," by Misses GALLAHER, MEREDITH, MOFFATT and QUINN, was much applauded.

With Spring comes the May moving, and with it a necessity for new furniture. First in the field with a new and attractive stock of furniture is F. KRUTINA, of Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, who challenges the City to produce a better assortment or more reliable goods. His stock has been selected with special reference to the Spring trade, and embraces everything useful, ornamental or desirable in his line. Quite a museum is his store, with its labyrinth of costly and elaborate designs, and its array of curious and valuable things for the homes of the people. Not only will the rich be able to suit their taste among the contents of his warerooms, but the poor can suit their purse, as the stock embraces a wide range of styles and prices. The latter will be found satisfactory, and the quality of the goods will never be allowed to deteriorate. A visit to F. KRUTINA's, at Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-street, will well repay the trouble. He sells only well-made furniture, and is satisfied with small profits, all of which is a good thing for the buying public, especially to those who know the value of money. Remember the numbers, 96 and 98 East Houston-street.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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NEW-YORK, March 8, 1871.

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James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

DIED.

CHENE.—On Sunday, March 12, THEODORE CHENE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 77th-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GLUFF.—On Sunday, March 12, BURNHAM, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 50th-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Sunday, March 12, SAMUEL S. DAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the New-Durham Baptist Church, on Wednesday, March 15, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 1¼ P. M.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, on Monday morning, March 13, SARAH M., wife of Henry Ditmas and daughter of the late Michael Stryker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DENHAM.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN DENHAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., near 45th-st., at 1 P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

GODONE.—On Saturday, March 11, after a severe illness, ANGELO GODONE, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 112 West 29th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARTT.—On Monday evening, March 13, JENNIE M., wife of H. Le Baron Hartt, M. D., aged 28 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

HOOGLAND.—At Fresh Meadows, town of Flushing, on Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZA VAN ALST, widow of the late Col. Benjamin R. Hoogland, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., from the Reformed Church at Flushing at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 10½ and 12 o'clock M.

LEDWITH.—On Saturday, March 11, 1871, after a severe illness, ANN, relict of the late Michael Ledwith, a native of County Longford, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons Thomas A. and Peter M. Ledwith, also her brother Peter Meehan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 West 33d-st., from thence to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MARTIN.—On Saturday morning, March 11, 1871, at Montgomery, Ala., ELLIE A., only daughter of Peter and Adelia S. Martin, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAYRE.—In Lexington, Ky., on Friday, March 10, ABBY W. SAYRE, widow of the late David A. Sayre, Esq., of Lexington, Ky.

SPIES.—On Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES P. SPIES, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, John R., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 38 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Newport, Rhode Island, on 7th day, 3d month, 11th, MARY WILLIAMS, in her 77th year.

The deceased was an esteemed member of the Society of Friends in New-England Yearly Meeting.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

YOUNG.—At Albany, on the 9th inst., LUCINDA S., widow of the late Rev. James Young, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 82d year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Diamond Rings, $30, $40 and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50 and $80, to $600 a set.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—French China Mantel Vases, Jardinieres and Card-receivers, at half price.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, best plate, $22 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of silver-plated Forks and Spoons, Casters, &c., &c.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—The remainder of our stock of Gas Fixtures at a great bargain.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 10½, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 11½.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED ITALY.

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS PUBLISH, THIS DAY,

I.

THE UNITY OF ITALY.

The American celebration of the unity of Italy, at the Academy of Music, January, 1871, with the addresses, letters, essays, (nearly 100,) and comments of the Press. In one handsome volume, royal 8vo, tinted paper, cloth extra, $2.

_ This volume embodies a large amount of historical information of significant and permanent interest.

II.

ON SATURDAY.

GHARDAIA;

Ninety days with the B'ni Mozab in the Desert of Sahara.

By G. NAPHEGYI, M. D., &c., &c.

12 mo, $2.

III.

THE SISTERS OF ORLEANS;

A Tale of Race and Social Conflict.

12 mo, $1 75.

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS, Association Building, 23d-st.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms and Art Galleries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a part of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, from Philadelphia, comprising an exceedingly choice and rich COLLECTION OF BOOKS, in HANDSOME BINDINGS—EXTRA ILLUSTRATED DRAMATIC WORKS—a fine assortment of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, including the celebrated HALLIWELL'S EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE, 16 volumns, privately printed; also, a large assortment of MASONIC WORKS. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

A new edition of "The Fight in Dame Europa's School" will be ready to-morrow. Price 25 cents. Of this extraordinary *brochure*, one hundred and ninety thousand copies were sold in London within three weeks. "For wit, pungency and truthfulness unsurpassed." AUGUST BRENTANO, Book-seller and Publisher, No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York. *_* The trade supplied by the American News Company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sale of property on First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, expected to be consummated, yesterday, at the Exchange, was adjourned by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, the auctioneers, until Monday next, the 20th inst. No further business was transacted. To-day will, without doubt, be one of business activity, as a large number of sales are advertised to take place, most of the property embraced in which is valuable and desirably located. Full details in reference to the proposed auctions were given in our weekly record, published yesterday, and a recapitulation is, therefore, unnecessary. The sales projected are under the direction respectively of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., V. K. STEVENSON & SON, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and WM. KENNELLY. They should be well attended.

In our business columns, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, calls attention to desirable property offered at private sale and to let. To these notices as well as to those of other auctioneers and brokers reference is made, as they will be found of interest to those dealing in real estate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

W. H. FALCONER'S
Real Estate Office,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let, and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

West 22d-st., brick, high-stoop	$18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem,)	20,000
West 48th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease	35,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop	42,000
West 25th-st., brick	18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	45,000
West 20th-st., brown-stone, high stoop	40,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE.

Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property	$30,000
East 9th-st., brick, high stoop; will be sold cheap.	
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	35,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new.	
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	22,500

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.	$50,000
A splendid place on North River, 50 acres	80,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 50 acres, 2 dwelling houses	50,000
House and 10 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad	15,000

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME brown-stone house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with the carpets and chandeliers; house has extension just finished for dentists' use; in fine order; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND Grand Boulevard, on a 100 foot graded street, six full lots for sale low; 106th-st.; good present, grand prospective, value; fine building site; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 134th-st., 125th-st., 124th-st., 118th-st., 117th-st., 98th-st., 88th-st., 57th-st., 45th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house and lot on West 38th-st., 23 by 55, lot 90. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CALL OR SEND FOR WARD & OGDEN'S extensive list of houses for sale, from $10,000 to $125,000, at reduced valuation. Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY MAGNIFICENT HOUSE in 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., 26 feet front, with extension.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease, 25 by 100.5, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st.; excavated, sewer pipe. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME FIRST-class residence on Stuyvesant-square, well built, with all modern improvements. For particulars address D. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., SEVERAL first-class high-stoop brown-stone-front residences. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
I. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, one block from Ormond-place Congregational Church, from which Dr. H. M. Scudder, of California, has accepted a call, a fine three-story high stoop and basement house, 20x40, with extension 12x18, in complete order and condition, lot 20x100; all improvements; will be sold cheap as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 67 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, or of the owner at Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Greene-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Hull-st., Lafayette-st., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in running order; good steam-power, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn. To examine apply on premises; for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWENTY lots with bulkhead on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn; ample water for good-sized vessels. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE large and very elegant residence, No. 210 Columbia Heights, near Wall-street Ferry; rear overlooks the Bay. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; moderate price; early possession. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Admiral Bell, near Newburg; fine house, built in the most substantial and complete manner, containing fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; 4½ acres of ground, handsomely laid out, commanding very beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson River, inland, &c.; price, $17,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck Depot, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, house for gardener, stable, large grapery, and everything to make the country enjoyable; horses, cows, poultry, farming and gardening utensils on the place. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

$15,000.—AT MOUNT VERNON, New-Haven Railroad, one of the finest places in the whole State. Easy distance from the City, and perfectly healthy. House has all the City improvements. Several cheaper places for sale.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country-seat and farm of 134 acres; in every way very desirable residence, with 50 or 100 acres, if desired.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A HOUSE OVERlooking the river, five minutes' walk from the depot; it contains fourteen rooms in fine order, now ready to occupy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic an basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

A.—FORTY-TWO ACRE FARM IN Monroe County, Pennsylvania, two miles from Stroudsburg. Price, $2,600, on easy terms.
A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MODERN HOUSE, well located up town, value about $25,000, pleasant residence, delightfully located at Yonkers; [illegible] $12,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 750 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the choicest and most attractive country-seats on the Hudson is now offered for sale by a party about going abroad, situated at Fishkill, opposite and overlooking Newburg, with fine river view, one-half mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, with seven daily trains; neighborhood first-class; large double mansion, conveniently arranged, and adapted for Winter as well as Summer use; about nine acres land, fine fruit and ornamental trees. It is believed that no portion of the Hudson possesses more or greater attractions than this locality, especially for health. The attention of parties in pursuit of a desirable country residence is particularly invited. Call upon the undersigned for more full particulars.
The price is also low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A CONVENIENT dwelling-house, situated on Greenwich-street, in the proverbial healthy village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the South-side Railroad station; house 34 by 30, with an extension 32 by 16, containing fourteen rooms and twenty closets; size of lot 100 feet front, 89.6 feet in the rear, 200 feet deep, with a neat stable and carriage-house; the grounds tastefully laid out with trees and shrubbery; price $6,500; immediate possession. Apply to Rev. JAMES PRIOR, near the premises, or of JOHN HAROLD, Executor, Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, situated on Fulton-st., in the village of Jamaica, L. I., ten minutes from two depots, time to New-York forty minutes, horse cars pass the door every twenty minutes for all the Brooklyn ferries, seventeen acres good land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, fine lawn, good house, marble mantels, heater, water, &c., large barn and other out-buildings; owner having no use for place will sell cheap: seventy per cent. can remain if required. Address R. H. TRESTED, Foxboro', Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 63 acres, one mile from Scarborough depot, 2½ miles from Sing Sing, 4½ miles from Tarrytown; a cottage-house of nine rooms and good out-buildings; well watered; good orchard; good view of Hudson River. For full particulars inquire at No. 276 West 11th-st. If not sold before the 1st of April, will be let to a person wishing to purchase the stock and farming utensils.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., 25 MINutes by Northern Railroad, a new cottage, containing eight rooms; water in the house; ground, 75 by 112 feet; four minutes' walk from depot; price, $4,500; mortgage for $3,000. Also, to let, a three-story and basement house in Hoboken, No. 195 Bloomfield-st.; rent $650. Apply to H. M. HILL, Druggist, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO let, at Fairfield, Conn., an elegant mansion, "fully furnished," with grounds handsomely laid out. The house is built in the best manner, fine hall, large parlors, library, &c., large bedrooms with high ceilings, and fine view of Long Island Sound from every room in the house. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A.—FOUR FINE NEW HOUSES IN Flushing, L. I., fifty minutes from City Hall; forty trains a day; in a high, very healthful location. Prices, $3,000, $4,000, $8,200, and $10,500. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, at Mr. Judd's residence, Flushing, or A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

A.—NICE TRUCK FARM ON LONG Island, eight miles from ferries, will pay for itself in a very few years; price, $10,000; terms 20 to 25 per cent. cash; 75 to 80 per cent. on mortgage, if desired. Address S. F. GOODING, care of American Agriculturist, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to I. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—THE MOST beautiful house at Nyack, with one to six acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson, three minutes' walk from station, five from steam-boat landing, one hour from New-York. Photograph and full particulars of O. G. BENNETT, No. 51 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO RENT
In the eligible Building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
Three rooms front, rent $1,000.
One room, rent $400.
Two offices in rear, rent $800.
Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES, $500 to $2,500 each, at No. 245 Broadway, some of them the best-lighted rooms in the City, (by a new process;) warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park. A suite of two to five connected rooms, first-rate for an insurance or other companies.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE, ALSO LOFTS IN LISPENard-st., near Broadway; No. 49, store, $1,200; first loft, $800; lofts No. 47; first loft, $1,000; second, $700; first loft No. 45, $1,000; two small lofts, $200 and $350, and basement, No. 51, $250. Inquire in store No. 49 Lispenard-st., or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFfice, (with immediate possession,) No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. Also the second story front office, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FACTORY TO LET—PREMISES RUNning from Monroe to Madison, near Grand-st., 25x200, with or without steam power; very desirable location. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., No. 170 Centre-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT Nos. 1,136 and 1,138 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE UNDER ST. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.; first-class for tailor, upholsterer, or furniture store. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M. to J. M. DAVIES, No. 5 Pine-st.

A.—A FINE STORE TO LET ON MURray-st., well adapted for produce commission; five stories; brown-stone front. Inquire of A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET AT NO. 205 BROADway, one door below Fulton-st., and at No. 164 Fulton-st., one door west of Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to
W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides; rent low; near Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 50 White-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET,
BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., (first floor.)
FURNISHED.

	Per Annum.
West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23 rooms, 26x65x100 feet	$7,000
West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three story, high stoop, brick, 20x55x100 feet	3,500
West 16th-st., near 6th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone	3,900
West 20th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brick and brown stone, 46x55x100 feet; also, stable on rear	
East 33d-st., just east of 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brick and brown stone	4,200
East 34th-st., near Madison-av., four story, English basement, brown stone	5,000
East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	4,800
East 41st-st., adjoining 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone	6,000
West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, English basement, brick and brown stone, 25x50x100 feet	3,600
West 43d-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23x60x100 feet	4,800
East 45th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone	3,000
West 45th-st., near 6th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	3,900
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 28x60x100 feet	6,000
West 49th-st., near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brown stone	2,700
East 50th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	2,400
East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill,) four story, high stoop, brown stone	2,000
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x55x100 feet	4,200
West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x50x100.5 feet	3,500
West 56th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 32x50x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60x100 feet	4,750
Lexington-av., near 57th-st., three story, high stoop, brick	2,400
Lexington-av., corner 56th-st., three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 21.6x55x85 feet	3,000
Park-av., near 38th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 26 feet wide	—
5th-av., near 32d-st., four story, English basement, brown stone, 16.8x65x100 feet; five story on rear	6,000
To loan on bond and mortgage on City real estate	112,000

UNFURNISHED.

	Per Annum.
Wooster-st., near Grand, three story, high stoop, brick, 23x47x100 feet	$2,000
Leroy-st., near Hudson, neat three story, high stoop, brick and brown stone	1,500
Horatio-st., near 8th-av., two story and attic, brick	—
West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three story, high stoop, brick	2,500
West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 23 rooms, frescoed, &c.	—
West 14th-st., corner 7th-av., five story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100 feet	8,000
West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three story, high stoop, brick, 20x65x100 feet	2,000
West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	3,300
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100 feet	4,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 27.6x65x100 feet	5,000
East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,800
West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, English basement, brown stone, 17x60x100 feet, 14 rooms	1,800
West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, English basement, brown stone, 20x70x100 feet, 20 rooms	2,600
East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,400
East 41st-st., near 2d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,200
East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x50x100 feet	1,700
East 48th-st., near 3d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 11 rooms	1,100
West 48th-st., near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brick, 28x41 feet; also stable and billiard-room on rear; lot 100	2,400
West 48th-st., near 7th-av., three story, English basement, brick, 25x50x100 feet	1,300
East 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60x100 feet	4,000
East 49th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x57x100 feet	3,200
East 49th-st., near 1st-av., (Mitchell-place,) three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x46x83, 20 feet of private drive	1,200
East 49th-st., near Madison-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x55x75 feet	3,200
East 50th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	1,500
East 51st-st., (Beekman Hill,) new three story, high stoop, brown stone, all improvements	1,100
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	4,000
West 54th-st., near 5th-av., two four story, high stoop, well-built, brown stone houses. For the two	11,000
West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x100 feet	5,500
West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone	5,500
West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x50x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 21x55x100 feet	3,000
West 57th-st., near Grand Boulevard and Central Park, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x100 feet	4,000
West 60th-st., near the Grand Boulevard, large double dwelling and eight full lots, three story and Mansard roof and sub-cellar, greenhouse and forest trees surrounding; overlooking the Hudson	4,800
West 61st-st., near Broadway, brick four story, high stoop, brown stone	1,800
West 61st-st., near 9th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	[illegible]
East 62d-st., near 2d-av., three story, English basement, brick, 18x40x100 feet	[illegible]
West 62d-st., near Central Park, three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,500
East 79th-st., near 3d-av., three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,750
East 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., new three story, high stoop, brown stone	1,200
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., three story, high stoop, brick	1,400
Lexington-av., between 40th and 41st sts., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20x55x35 feet	2,300
Madison-av., near 49th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 28x66x86 feet	4,000
5th-av., near 32d-st., four story, brown stone, English basement	5,000
5th-av., (corner,) below 54th-st., elegant four story, high stoop, brown stone, three bay windows, 25x68x100 feet	10,000
Union-square, east side, near 15th-st., two four-story high-stoop brick houses, each 26x75x125 feet	6,000

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.
The first-class three-story brick house, No. 120 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all the modern improvements; in first-rate order. Apply for a card of admission, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 122, same street, or from 5 to 7 P. M.; or, at No. 101 Water-st. from 12 to 4 P. M.
JAMES N. GIFFORD.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, one of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers, a first-class double house; fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c., with several acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to Messrs. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Rent.
Madison-av	$5,400
42d-st., near 5th-av	7,500
25th-st., near 5th-av	8,000
46th-st., near Lexington-av	2,400
40th-st., near Lexington-av	2,700
2d-av., near 12th-st	2,500
124th-st., Harlem	3,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; two stair-cases, twenty rooms, all extra modern improvements; parlors frescoed; will be put in perfect order; rent only $2,700. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET FOR $225—DESIRABLE COUNtry place, thirty-two miles from City; house, (ten rooms,) carriage-house, stable, wood-house, garden, and fruit in abundance; location healthy; one-half mile from railway station. Apply at coal office, foot of 5th-st., East River.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, in desirable localities, at reduced rentals; our extensive list revised daily.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 19x55x100, No. 121 West 32d-st.; to be seen by permit. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $3,600. Apply to owner, No. 835 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, a large and handsome country residence, with green-house, graperies, coach-house, stable, &c., and about nine acres of land. For terms and particulars apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, attic and sub-cellar, all improvements, and in good order; will not be rented for a boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 327 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, a pleasantly-situated cottage, suitable for a small family, five minutes from the depot; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—A MODERN HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, fifteen rooms; also, an upper part, seven rooms, in East 19th-st.; rent moderate. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, 82 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, in New-Jersey, at all prices, by the season and for the year.
A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 184 Water-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in all portions of New-Jersey by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-east corner 5th-av. and East 15th-st., East 15th-st., Reade, Church, Dey, Fulton, Gold, and Ann sts., and lots on north-east corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park, 9th and 10th avs., and 92d-st., belonging to the estate of Daniel B Fearing, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, under the will of D. B. Fearing, deceased:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the three-story French-roof brick house thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 15th st., known as No. 73 5th-av. Lot 39.9x100 feet.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on north side of East 15th-st., adjoining the last-described premises, together with the two-story brick stable thereon. Lot 25x100 feet.

READE AND CHURCH STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on south-east corner of Church and Reade sts., and known as No. 83 Reade-st.

FULTON, GOLD, AND ANN STREETS.—The valuable property situate on the north-westerly corner of Fulton and Gold sts., extending to Ann-st., known as No. 81 Fulton-st., and Nos. 55, 57, and 59 Gold-st.

DEY-STREET.—The first-class marble front store, situate on the south-side of Dey-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 9.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—2 lots, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on north side of 61st-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—4 lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 92d-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The plot of land bounded by the old line of Broadway, north line of 92d-st., west line of 10th-av., and Jauncey-lane.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—SALE PEREMPTORY.—The splendid country residence of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, will be sold at public auction by JAMES A. FLEURY, (late of the firm of Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury,) auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

This fine property, containing about eight acres, is most beautifully situated on high ground, and has commanding, extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country in every direction. The mansion is large, with Mansard roof and other modern improvements. There is also attached a conservatory and a large number of out-buildings; also a fine orchard and garden.

This is one of the finest places in the town; surrounded by churches, academies and schools equal to any in the State, and accessible to the City by three lines of steam railroad, running some fifty trains a day; distant from the ferries about thirty minutes, and by horse railroad every fifteen minutes.

Terms liberal. Particulars on the day of sale.
JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, 10 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 2 P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XVTH WARD, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ANDREW J. SMITH, ESQ., REFEREE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET, NO. 176.—The very valuable lot of land with the three-story brick building thereon, and known as No. 176 Thompson-st.; size of lot, 25x100.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADway, (opposite the Bowling-green,) running through to Greenwich-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet from Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-st.; the building is three-story and basement brick, with granite front, about 40x60; now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BROOKLYN RESIDENCE.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story brick house, 25x48, all improvements and lot 25x89, No. 29 (old No. 22) Garden-st.; location unexceptionable; three minutes from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Sale positive; maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, JAMES M. OAKLEY & JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—AT EXCHANGE SALESroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., a three-story, high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, known as No. 439 Lexington-av., near 44th-st. Size of lot, 19.6x75. House in first-rate order.
JOHN JEROLOMAN, JR., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ESTATE OF VARION VION, DECEASED, BY ORDER OF WM. H. BELL, EXECUTOR.
NINTH-AVENUE—Premises No. 451, corner 35th-st.
NINTH-AVENUE—Premises No. 453, adjoining.
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Premises in rear of above.
For particulars apply to the executor, 52 John-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.
BETHUNE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Bethune-st., north side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.
MAGGIE DAVIS, Administratrix.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Proctor.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A NEW-YORK HOUSE WANTED—IN a good location, to cost not over $30,000, in exchange for a desirable house in Yonkers valued at $12,000. Balance will be paid in cash.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CITY OR COUNtry, in exchange for silver-mining stocks, (no wild-cat stocks;) best references as to their value furnished. Address LOTHAIR, *Herald* Office.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND SPRING HATS, Mourning Bonnets and Vails; Elegant Bonnets, $6 and $8, worth $12 to $15; Children's Hats and Straws. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs. Save this.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ESCULAPIAN.—DR. NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., will sell a valuable medical stand and property to any competent physician.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A YELLOW TERrier SLUT, blind of an eye; answers to name of Prince. The above reward will be paid for her return to No. 171 Madison-av.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY,
CORNER 19TH-ST.,
Have just MARKED DOWN large lines desirable patterns of

	PER YARD.
English Body Brussels, to	$1 75 and $2
English Tapestry Do., $1 12 1-2 to	$1 25

AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF
AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
in new and elegant designs,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, PINS, &C., &C.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a fine stock of new designs in Poplins and Serges, French Suitings, (with Fringes and Satin Stripes for Trimmings,) Silk and Wool Serges, Crepe de Chine, Poplins and Velours, in all the new colorings; Balermo Poplins, Japanese Serges and Foulards, a new material, in all colors; Battiste Robes, the latest novelty; Cambrics, Piques, French, English, and Domestic Prints, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have open a splendid assortment of Point and Applique Shawls, Flouncings, Handkerchiefs, and Trimming Laces, in all widths; White and Black Duchess Trimming Laces, Valenciennes Flouncing and Trimmings, Black Thread Lace Flouncings, Parasol Covers, Barbes, Sashes and Trimming Laces, Black Guipure Laces. Also, a fine stock of
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; CAMBRIC AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN EVERY GRADE; HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, RUFFLINGS, &c., &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PARASOLS
will be opened on MONDAY, March 13,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT RICHARD MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS
IN
HOUSE-KEEPING AND WHITE GOODS.

I AM NOW SELLING
Fine Striped and Figured Marseilles and Piques, 20c. yard.
Much better goods, fine patterns, 23c. and 25c.
Full-width Plaid Muslins, 25c. and 31c.
Fine Tucked Nainsooks, 31c., 40c., 45c. and 50c.
ALL THE LEADING MAKES SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLIN
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
All-linen Napkins, $1, $1 25 and $1 38 dozen.
Huck Towels, all linen, $1 50 and $1 75 dozen.
Extra large Huck Bath Towels, $2 75 dozen.
Fine Linen Table Damasks, 63c., 75c., 88c.
I AM NOW OPENING SPECIALTIES IN
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS.
Ladies' Fine Tucked Skirts, 75c., 88c., 90c. and $1.
Night-gowns, $1 and $1 25.
Chemises, 75c., 88c.
Fine Wove and Hand-made Corsets, 75c., 88c. and $1.
A Very Fine Corset, $1 50 to $2 50.
Great variety Hoop Skirts, Paniers, &c.

Linen Medallion and Embroidered Cuffs, Collars and Sets in all the newest designs.
FINE LACES IN POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE.
Valenciennes and Guipure at our usual low prices.
FANCY COTTON TRIMMINGS AND RUFFLINGS.
An entire new assortment, including all the different styles now in use, at very attractive prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS,
In all the seasonable makes, at lowest rates.
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' DRESS SHIRTS.

I make to order, guarantee to fit and send by express, c. o. d., to any part of the country:
6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts, for $9.
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen, $10 50.
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen, $12.
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen, $13 50.
6 Shirts, New-York Mills and best linen, $15.

BLACK SILKS.
50 pieces Heavy Gros Grain Black Silk, $1 50 and $1 75, well worth $2 and $2 25.
Black Satins, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, heavy goods.
RICHARD MEARES,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

CANTRELL,
(LATE OF BROADWAY,)
BOOTS and SHOES
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, No. 99 Church and No. 78 Reade-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, &c.
By order of Messrs. G. & S. Heyman.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day,
at their store, No. 555 6th-av., north-west corner of 33d-st.

The stock comprises every variety of rose-wood, walnut, oak, enameled and other parlor, library, chamber and dining-room suites, etageres, centre, side, card and work tables, wardrobes, bookcases, escretoires, hall-stands, side-boards, extension-tables, mirrors, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding in every variety, fancy articles, pedestals, easels, brackets, wall pockets, jardiniers, and every article usually found in a first-class establishment. Particular attention is called to this sale, which will be positively unreserved, in consequence of closing that branch of their business.
Goods on exhibition.
Catalogues may be had on application at auctioneer's office, or place of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) March 14, at 10½ o'clock, within their store—
25 cases American Sardines.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
1,500 boxes Naples Figs.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
2,580 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
695 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
486 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
230 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:
4,500 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Omega*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. — East River:
3,729 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
960 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUES, &C.,
to be sold at auction on account of his
GOING TO EUROPE,
embracing many entirely new and valuable paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, not before offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for collectors to procure choice works, and as usual in Mr. Avery's sale there will be no reservation whatever, and many things, as is always the case, will be sold very low.
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN
at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., EVERY DAY AND EVENING until time of sale, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 42½ Tompkins, between Myrtle and Flushing, Brooklyn:
Handsome rose-wood piano, "Gabler," rose-wood parlor suite, walnut marble-top chamber suites, feather beds, toilet and other crockery, fine engravings, Brussels and other carpets, kitchen-ware, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., IN ADdition to their real estate business and the appraisement of property, have a department for conducting chattel sales, such as household furniture, stocks, &c. Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN, WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	**BANKERS,**	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FIELDING & BAILEY,
No. 65 Wall-st.,
AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW LOAN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW RECEIVED.
W. S. FIELDING. E. S. BAILEY.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, WARREN RAILROAD Seven per Cent. Bonds. This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an unquestionable security.
Also, CITY OF LOUISVILLE Seven per Cent. Bonds, and EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 395, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 563, 231, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., }
FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

TO LET—THE SOUTHERLY HALF OF the first floor of the new bank building corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av, (18-6x76) particularly suited for a Bank or Insurance Company. Apply to the German Uptown Savings Bank, No. 891 Third-av., or to
IADORF LEVINGER,
No. 231 Broadway.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.
CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.
The Company is a Legal Depository.
Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY,
No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at this office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE W. GILBERT was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared to stockholders, on the above date, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. Also a Six per cent. Scrip Dividend on outstanding Certificates of Profits. Both are payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax. Also, fifteen per cent. in Certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1870.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, March 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1871, on the Arkansas State Aid seven per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of deposit on all sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and [illegible] United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,670,343 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN AND OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find that the article they want is the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale by first-class grocers; also at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BILLIARD TABLES, PAINTINGS, plated-ware, for sale cheap at No. 22 Ann-st.

MACHINERY.

FAIRBAIRN, KENNEDY & NAYLOR,
MACHINISTS AND TOOL-MAKERS,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Mr. JOHN STEVENS, representative of the above firm, will be glad to give particulars and prices of machinery for the preparation and spinning of JUTE, HEMP, FLAX, TOW OR WASTE SILK, and of ENGINEERS' GENERAL TOOLS.
Address Post-office Box No. 4,365.

PATENT PAPER-BAG MACHINES FOR SALE—Also, State rights; will run 1,500 per hour. It can be seen on exhibition at No. 346 Pearl-st., New-York. Prices low.
LORTON & DAVISON.

PERSONAL.

MIGNON—TWENTY-SEVEN. H. ONE. A Two.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22	Tarifa, Saturday, Mar. 18
Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Java, Wednesday, April 5	Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Russia, Wednes., April 12	Samaria, Saturday, April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Europa.......Sat., Mar. 18	Australia....Sat., April 8
India.......Sat., Mar. 25	Anglia.......Sat., April 15
Columbia.....Sat., April 1	Britannia....Sat., April 22

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.......March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.......March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TO LONDON.

The A1 first-class iron steam-ship SAIDA, Capt. MASTERS, will have quick dispatch for above port. Has superior accommodations for first-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........March 30
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, April 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; is thoroughly competent in each capacity; thoroughly understands the use of her needle, also that of a sewing-machine; can produce most excellent references. Can be seen from 10 till 3 o'clock, at her present employer's, 15 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS by a young English woman; thoroughly educated; perfectly competent; a long experience in musical instruction; unexceptionable references from England and America. Address, with terms, H. M. C., Room No. 94, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a member of the Church, without a home, a situation as nurse to growing children; is a good plain seamstress; does embroidery; no objection to light chamber-work; good City references. No. 140 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook, or cook and housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; can take the care of milk and make butter; best of references. Address E. H., No. 426 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, one flight up, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference, and the lady with whom she is now living can be seen. Call at No. 141 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; perfectly competent in all her duties; understands all kinds of salads and the care of silver; none but private families need apply; best references. Call or address for two days Room No. 9 No. 225 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, a situation; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 340 2d-av., near 20th-st., third bell, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day washing or house cleaning; best City reference. Call or address No. 214 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid, or to do chamber-work and sewing, or see to grown children; six years' best City reference from last place. Please call or address No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., corset store.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin done; fluting done by machine; terms moderate. Call at No. 309 West 44th-st., near 8th-av., fourth floor, Mrs. MOORE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities, and can give reference from families in this City with whom she has lived for several years. Call or address No. 53 Carmine-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up one flight of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to do coarse washing. Apply today between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at her present employer's, No. 105 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson Machine; go to country; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has no objection to go into the country; the best City references. Call at No. 43 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, most respectable Protestants, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the proper care and management of horses: can be highly recommended; honest, faithful, willing, obliging, and strictly sober. Address L. M., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-work; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can procure good reference. Apply at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 14.

WANTED—A COOK, WASH AND IRONER'S situation, or assist in washing, by a very respectable woman; good cook, good washer and ironer; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A situation; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light house-work. Call for two days at No. 243 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE a situation for a good, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire care of an infant. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress in a nice private family; has three years' City reference from her last place; is first-class washer and ironer. Address No. 392 2d-av.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR week by a competent seamstress; understands dress-making and trimming, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; can be seen at her present employers, No. 15 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family, by a respectable woman of experience, with excellent recommendation. Address A. M., No. 139 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or would assist with the washing; can be seen till suited at No. 8 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and waiting or chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 453 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation; is a good, plain cook, and will assist in washing, chamber-work, or fine washing; no objection to going a short distance into the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A PRIVATE family by a first-class washerwoman; well recommended; understands French fluting and box pleating. Apply at No. 203 West 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young girl of 16, in a respectable private family, to take care of children or to assist in light chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress: is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook; best City references; capable to take care of a house for the Summer. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman as excellent cook and baker; best references. Apply at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation in a good private family; has the best reference. Address No. 113 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as seamstress or to wait on a lady; has no objection to take care of growing children. Call at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; excellent City references. Call or address No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing, at her house; best conveniences for drying and bleaching; terms moderate; understands fluting and doing up linens in superior style. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as child's nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call or address No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced in French and English cooking, understands getting up lunch, pastries, dinners, suppers and reception parties of all kinds; has lived in the highest families; eleven years' reference; wages, from $35 to $40 a month; requires a kitchen girl; is willing to go to the country; none need apply only first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one, as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both would prefer to go together in a private family; leave their present place in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 350 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to do general house-work in a private family, or cook, wash and iron, where they keep but one servant; good City reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, up one flight of stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats of all kinds, pastry, desserts and sweetmeats; is a good baker; City or country; good reference. Call or address C. G. M., No. 237 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to travel for the Summer months. Call at No. 190 West 64th-st., top floor, front room; ring the fourth bell.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman; very respectable and a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or will take chamber-work and waiting; country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough laundress, can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; has the best three years' City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hair-dressing, Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call at No. 116 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as competent chamber-maid; can do nice neat sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; is willing to wait on a young or old lady; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 257 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 220 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Scotch Protestant nurse; can bring an infant up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, good baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel with a lady; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 224 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to take care of children; good plain seamstress; will do chamber-work and make herself useful; country or City; good references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married young woman as wet nurse. Address Mrs. JACKSON, 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-houses, &c., suited immediately with capable, civil help, at CARPENTER'S large and old-established first-class Employment Office, (for select male and female servants,) corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; would assist with washing in a respectable, private family; good reference. Apply for two days, after 9 A. M., at No. 153 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO an elderly lady, or would take charge of children; first-class references. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.; City or country; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE elderly Protestant woman as cook and to assist with washing; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, and to assist in the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work; good City references will be given. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as cook; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 7th-av., near 28th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 390 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable girl; best City references. Call at present employers, No. 62 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st.

ATTENTION!!—THE NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT Agency, No 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years, furnishes capable and well-recommended servants, Protestants and Catholics, for City and country, without delay. Come and see.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

J. H. SEE, WITH BEDELL, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Excellent situations ready for good servants, in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; girls sent for at their residences.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants, in all capacities and all nationalities, can be suited immediately at the Bureau, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A FIRST-class situation as coachman and groom; best of City reference; reason for leaving, disposing of horse; Brooklyn preferred. Call or address, at present employer, Mrs. ASHCROFT, No. 60 Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; man as coachman or groom; wife as laundress; no objection to country; no incumbrance; good references. Apply for two days at harness store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who is perfectly competent to lay out and take charge of a first-class place, the management of graperies, green-houses, flowers and vegetables. Address J. A. D., at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman; willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address for two days No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as gardener; understands the care of horses and all work on a gentleman's place; his wife as cook and assist at work; reference good. Address H. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY an Englishman, about thirty; very respectable, and is a thorough waiter; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation; willing and obliging; City or country; City reference as to capability and experience; not afraid to work. Address J. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, American; one child; good City reference. Address for two days, JAMES P. WHITE, Washington Riding Academy, corner 26th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, with the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 107 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as farmer; will take charge of stock or grain farm; the wife will take charge of dairy. Apply or address G. T., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man (colored) to wait upon a gentleman as a valet; has no objection to traveling. Address H. C., No. 157 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; only one child; strictly sober and trustworthy; best reference. Address C. C., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class gardener (married) of long experience in the culture of fruit and flowers, under glass. Address GARDENER, seed-store, No. 20 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; is married, with no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call on or address A. W., No. 67 Nassau-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended. Call or address J. W., No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced first-class man, (German;) married; no incumbrance; best references as to character and capability. Address S. B. G., No. 306 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a capable man. Call or address No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by an experienced, careful and trusty man; is a first-class hand with horses and an experienced driver; willing and not afraid to work; can milk, do plain gardening and work around a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG man, a gardener's situation; very respectable, and thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold fruit greenhouses, trees, and vegetable gardening in all branches; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; reference good. Address H. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S situation, by a young married man; no incumbrance; can milk, and understands his business any way in the line of taste and improvement on a gentleman's place; best of reference from last employer. Call or address P. B., 343 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a strictly sober man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; understands his duty; best of City references. Address M. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity, as a gentleman's servant; no objections to the country; best reference. Call or address No. 40 East 32d-st., grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments; hot and cold graperies, green-house and hot-house plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country-seat. Address A. B. C., Box No. 132 Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, two in family; one who perfectly understands the management of hot and cold graperies and general gardening; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and competent gardener; unquestionable reference given. Address T. H., Gardener, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN coachman, an engagement by April 1; speaks English and understands his business thoroughly; three years' first-class reference from present employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. M., No. 159 West 19th-st., in saddler-store.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, UNmarried, who has had a long experience in raising flowers, vegetables and fruit, and knows how to attend to green-houses and bees, wishes to change his place; good references. Apply at No. 298 Bowery, cigar-store, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is an excellent driver, and thoroughly acquainted with the City; no objection to the country; can milk; seven years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address R. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; not long in the country; reference from last employer. Inquire for two days at No. 440 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, French-Swiss, married, no incumbrance; understands green-house fruits, graperies, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as valet to a gentleman; the best City references. Address N. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG ACTIVE FARMER and wife without incumbrance, an American preferred, to assist a young man to work a farm on shares or for wages; his wife will be expected to keep house; no one need apply without the best of references as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Address TRUE COMFORT, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND his wife, without children—the man as gardener and to take care of fowls and stock, and the wife to work in the family. Those desiring such situations, and having experience and coming well recommended, can apply to W. R. BEEBE, No. 68 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, OF MIDDLE age, who understands the care of horses, vegetable gardening, milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. Address W. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, and to take charge of a little girl. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 at 17 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS CITY REFERENCES required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 9, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 8, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters, and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES. }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE, } Executors.
GEORGE FORD, }
s27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-1aw6mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 35th-st. and 36th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK, AND LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR, OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Principal characters by Messrs. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, J. H. McVICKER, SHERIDAN, ANDERSON, FENNO, Mmes. PATEMAN and SELDEN.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, March 20, will be produced Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW; S. P. WARREN, Organist.

On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured today, at Steinway Hall; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FRIDAY, March 17, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Mlle. NILSSON in THE MESSIAH.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
MISS KIMBERLY, (Mrs. Roberts,)

Favorably known throughout the country as a reader of Shakespeare, Longfellow's "Hiawatha," &c., will deliver her first lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15. Subject—*Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women, including Local Topics.* Tickets 50c. Obtained at Putnam's, under Association Hall, and at the doors. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE—NOS. 45 & 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Tuesday, 14th, LA JUIVE, with Mrs. LICHTMAY in her great role as Recha, with full chorus and orchestra. Box-office now open.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLES.—THE last of these popular entertainments, for this season, will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at the Harvard Rooms, on 6th-av., near 42d-st. Dancing will begin at 8 o'clock and close at 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house: bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 85 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., to let, by a private family, large newly-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; will be vacant April 1. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OF middle age, now living in the country, wish to reside in this City if they can have the usual accommodations of a quiet, substantial home on reasonable terms; good board is desired with a cultivated family of certain respectability; also, one or two rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address, with terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai B. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting,

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, respectively, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.
2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State; or
3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.

(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
fe7-1aw6wT*

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE, and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybila Beugle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
fe7-1aw6wT*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 14,
Colman's comedy,
JOHN BULL.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, FISHER, MARLOWE, WILLIAMSON, ROCKWELL, LANAGAN, HOLLAND, LEONARD, PECK, QUIGLEY, Mesdames BARRY, SEFTON, TRACY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Brougham's sparkling comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Williamson, Lanagan, Peck, Mesdames Barry, Germon, Mestayer, McCormick.

THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OURS.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, AT 1 P. M.,
MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.........J. E. HAYES
Stage Manager.........JOHN H. SELWYN
LAST NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great event of the season.
G. L. FOX,
in his inimitable impersonation of the
RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.
Last matinees, WEDNESDAY, March 15, and SATURDAY, 18.

In preparation, a totally original drama, entitled HORIZON, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, in which, by his kind permission, MISS AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will appear, and a company selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and life-like personages represented.

MISS GLYN'S
THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH HAMLET.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.
Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Second lecture of the course, by
Rev. Dr. DEEMS,
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
(Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,)
THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, March 14,
Subject:
PROVERBS: NOT SOLOMON'S.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 248 Canal-st.; also at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for twelve boys; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, (middle-aged,) recently arrived from England, is open to an engagement as governess; converses in French and German; teaches music and the elementary branches; country no objection; first-class references. Call at or address Rev. H. RAGENER'S, No. 101 7th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE NEW-YORK GUANO COMPANY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt Corporation, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt Corporation to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. McGRATH and GEORGE T. HUNT, individually, and as members composing the firm of McGRATH & HUNT, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of William B. McGrath and George T. Hunt, bankrupts, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1871.
M. FURMAN HUNT, Assignee,
No. 78 Worth-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SPEYER and ABRAHAM SPEYER, individually, and as members composing the firm of F. & A. SPEYER, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of Frederick Speyer and Abraham Speyer, bankrupts, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1871.
PHILIP FRANK, Assignee,
No. 228 Church-st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, through Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley, auctioneers, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., City of New-York, on the 23d day of March instant, at 10½ A. M., a stock of boots and shoes, consisting of one hundred and fifty-three cases and parts of cases; also, two office desks and fixtures, two chairs, one stool, one letter-press, one clock, one stove and fixtures, belonging to the estate of the bankrupts.—New-York, March 14, 1871. CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of Charles Seitz and Frank A. Seitz, bankrupts, will be held at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871.
ALFRED L. HOLT, Assignee,
No. 188 Front-st., New-York.

NO. 2,832.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. White, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh14-1aw3wTu*

NO. 2,776.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Alden M. Butterfield and Charles H. Gordon, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alden M. Butterfield and Charles H. Gordon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Alden M. Butterfield, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.
mh14-1aw3wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

Last week but one of SARATOGA!	Thirteenth week and LAST BUT ONE of the brilliant local comedy SARATOGA, with all its ORIGINAL CAST; superb original scenery; original effects.

SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1, in aid of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
Seventeenth and last Matinee but one, NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½.
SHORTLY—Boucicault's last and most brilliant London sensation, JEZEBEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
New and Striking Attractions.
APPEARANCE OF THE RUNNELLS FAMILY.
Thirteenth Week of the
MAJILTONS, THE SKATERS, THE SEIGRISTS, AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
Production of the great moral sensational Drama
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
in which the young American actor, Mr.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
will appear, supported by artists of acknowledged ability.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES TODAY AT 2 P. M.
LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ACHI.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GORGEOUS BRIGAND ENTREE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE UNRIVALED
BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Acrobatic, Athletic and Gymnastic Skill.
BEAUTIFUL HORSES, PONIES, &c.

U. C. HILL—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 18, 1871.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG,
The eminent American Prima Donna.
Miss PAULINE NININGER and Mr. LEONI, Vocalists.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Solo Pianist.
Messrs. HESS, BERGNER, BERGMANN, LIESEGANG, HOCH, Instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, including the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.........Conductor

Tickets for sale and seats secured by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jordon & Martens, No. 932 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. [illegible] Broadway; Rullman, No. 114 Broadway, where circulars containing the particulars of the concert can be had.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Water-color drawings, objects of art, antiques, &c. Now on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No 82 5th-av., until time of sale, (on account of Mr. Avery's departure for Europe,) MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER his very interesting lecture, entitled, *Paula, or Illustrating Friendship*, at Apollo Hall, Saturday Afternoon, March 18, 3 o'clock, in aid of the Ladies' Christian Union. Tickets, $1. For sale at CARLETON'S BOOKSTORE, Madison-square.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SEEBACH'S Farewell Matinee. Today, Tuesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, at the universal request of the patrons of the matinee, Anna Liza, Seebach's last and greatest triumph.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—SUPERLATIVE educational advantages offered to volunteers. Contraltos and tenors needed. See circulars at CHICKERING'S, No. 11 East 14th-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
FRIDAY, March 17, *Cardinal de Richelieu.*
FRIDAY, March 24, *Galileo.*
FRIDAY, March 31, *Oliver Cromwell.*
FRIDAY, April 7, *Daniel Webster.*
At 8 P. M.
Course tickets $3, single tickets $1.
For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Full membership ticket of the Y. M. C. A., will admit gentleman and lady free.

PROF. EGLESTON, OF THE SCHOOL of Mines, will deliver his lecture, *The Bible in the Rocks*, in the Hall of Rutgers Female College, No. 489 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission, 50 cents.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL DELIVER a lecture in Jane-street U. P. Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Subject—*Notes of a Visit to my Boyhood's Home.* Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new class every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINE.

The New-Jersey Railroad have completed their passenger depot at the foot of Desbrosses-st., and will open it for business on MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

The ferry will be run in connection with trains. Way tickets and checks, and also through tickets and checks to the South and West can there be procured.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.	F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily).
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW HOTEL.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. The great hotel centre will open March 13. Popular prices. Board and room, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

The New-York Times, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Examination of the Rolls by the Sub-Committee—Democrats and Repeaters on the Records.

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Republican General Committee of which Gen. COCHRANE is Chairman, was held last evening, for the purpose of continuing the examination of the rolls of the various Assembly District organizations. Judge WHITE, on behalf of various parties residing in the Eleventh District, presented a copy of the charges and specifications against JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Vice-President of the district organization. Mr. BELT complained that no copy of the charges had been furnished to the President of the Club, or to the accused. Gen. ASPINWALL said that he understood at the last meeting that a copy of the charges was to be duly served. On motion of Gen. FOSTER, Judge WHITE was directed to supply the accused with a copy of the charges, and the whole matter was thereupon laid over until the next meeting of the Committee.

The case of the Fourteenth District was passed over, because that was one of the districts of which no complaint had been made by the State Committee, and the case of the Fifteenth District was taken up. The statements of a number of persons were taken to the effect that there were none but Republicans on the roll of that district. The roll had been revised, and about 160 names of Democrats and non-residents were taken off. This was before the last November election. After that about fifteen names were stricken off for similar reasons.

The rolls of the Sixteenth District were then considered. Gen. COCHRANE inquired of the parties presenting the rolls if they were present when the books were made out, if the parties so enrolled were personally known to them, and if any of the persons were Democrats? The witnesses were then requested to point out the Democrats and non-residents, and did so. It was stated that the names of Democrats and dead men were subsequently stricken off by the Association. Additions had been made to the roll by the election of new members in regular form, and all the additions were genuine Republicans.

The Seventeenth District was not represented, and the Eighteenth was called. The original roll of this district was reported to be in the hands of the Secretary, but a copy was presented by Mr. GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, the President of the organization. He said that there were 690 enrolled at the outset, of which number one was a Democrat, but his name was immediately stricken off. A majority of the Inspectors put names on the roll, to which a minority objected. About 160 names were stricken off by the Executive Committee before the last election, for the reason that the parties were Democrats or were non-residents. The number now on the roll is about 560. Mr. GEO. F. COACHMON reported respecting the manner in which the enrollment was made, and that it was careful and thorough. Capt. PULLMAN, one of the Inspectors, stated that he had objected to the enrollment of a large number (296) of men whom he knew were in the employ of Tammany Hall. Those men were asked by Mr. COACHMON if they were Republicans and had voted for Gen. GRANT, and they replied that they were and had. Capt. PULLMAN found that his objections were not heeded, and he retired, but subsequently moved that the whole 296 be stricken from the roll, but his motion was not heeded, and he resigned. He had heard of a large number of genuine Republicans who had had no opportunity to enroll. When he was informed what course the Committee intended to pursue, he would prepare himself with evidence to substantiate his assertions. Capt. PULLMAN was asked by Gen. FOSTER if he could point out the names of any who were Democrats now on the roll. He said he thought he could. Mr. VAN CLEFT stated that of the 296 names referred to by Capt. PULLMAN 180 men, to his own knowledge, were Republicans. Capt. PULLMAN stated that there were at least seventy-five good Republicans who were prevented from enrolling by the conduct of other parties who were ahead of them in the line, and who had recorded their names four or five times. In reply to Gen. ASPINWALL, Capt. PULLMAN stated that he had protested against the enrollment of repeaters and the Chairman had put the question to them whether they had enrolled before, when they replied that they had not. Mr. DAYTON suggested that this matter go over until the next meeting, when Capt. PULLMAN would present his charges more specifically. The Chairman so directed, and Capt. PULLMAN promising to show conclusively that the roll as it now existed was "unsound."

The rolls of the Nineteenth District were called for, but not being forthcoming the case was laid over until next meeting. The Twentieth District was then taken up and represented by Mr. JOHN W. OLIVER, who stated that 480 names were originally enrolled. Some of those who sought to enroll were objected to because they were Democrats, but the names now recorded were all Republicans. The Twenty-first District was then taken up and formally examined as the others had been. Mr. WILLIAM DECAMP, the President, reported 677 names on the rolls, all of which were true and sound Republicans. The case was postponed because the original roll was not presented.

It was observed that after the case of the Eleventh District had been disposed of by its postponement to the next meeting, Messrs. GRIDLEY and MANIERRE entered the room. One excuse for not receiving the charges of Judge WHITE was that Mr. GRIDLEY was absent. It was whispered about that the General Committee intend to accept the issue thrust upon them by the State Committee and reorganize the districts. By postponing action upon these "rotten boroughs," the State Committee manage to stave off too close inquiry into the character of the rolls and thus shirk the responsibility of exposing them.

The Subcommittee adjourned until Friday evening, March 24. The General Committee will meet on Thursday evening, March 23.

THE ERIE EXCITEMENT.

Probable Contempt of Court of the State Receiver—The Peril of Failing to Comply with Judge Blatchford's Order.

The pettifogging practice which has been displayed in seeking to prevent the English shareholders of the Erie Railway Company from obtaining possession of the 60,[illegible] shares of stock which were taken from them last Summer under sanction of the law, has caused considerable comment in legal circles. It is thought not unlikely, however, to rebound, like the boomerang, on the Erie conspirators, and cause them serious embarrassment, if not ruin their scheme against the alien stock-owners altogether. It is argued in the first place that the delivery of the stock over to CHARLES ROBINSON, the new Receiver appointed by Judge BARNARD, by JAMES H. COLEMAN, who was originally given the custody of the property, leaves the latter open to punishment for contempt of Court by Judge BLATCHFORD. It is claimed that the transfer of the suit from the Supreme Court caused COLEMAN to virtually become receiver of the United States Court, and that, therefore, he was powerless under the law to touch the stock pending Judge BLATCHFORD's decision. When Judge BARNARD issued his new order directing him to give up the stock to the new receiver, it was his duty, as claimed, to show that he held possession under the Federal Court, instead of mildly yielding up the stock. Judge BLATCHFORD's order of Saturday was given by default, FISK's counsel failing to appear in Court to argue the merits of the case. The non-appearance of counsel was no surprise, however, as it was supposed that all attempts at argument would be [illegible] on the side of Erie. Mr. C. F. SOUTHMAYD, of counsel for the English shareholders, denounced the proceedings of the conspirators in the strongest terms, and remarked that seizure of the stock was outright larceny. The order as granted by Judge BLATCHFORD is precise and imperative, and may cause Mr. COLEMAN some trouble if he fails to comply with its provisions when called on by Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE to restore the stock. Its last clause reads as follows:

And it is further ordered, That the foregoing provision of this order discharging the said receivership is not to be so construed as to release or discharge the said receiver from accountability for said stock until he shall have actually complied with the foregoing directions in that behalf, nor so as to impair or affect this Court's control over said receivership and receiver in respect of said HEATH and RAPHAEL, or them actually in fact or solicitors as aforesaid, until such restoration as above directed shall be actually accomplished.

Personal.

Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London; Hon. W. L. Bancroft, of Michigan; Hon Horace Abbot, of Baltimore, and John E. Owens, the comedian, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Chambliss, of Cincinnati; Gen. A. B. Garfield, of Albany; Commander C. S. Norton, of the United States Navy, and Col. Lyman, of Montreal, are at the Sturtevant House. Gen. John Mitchell, of the United States Army; Hon. E. O. Perrin, of Albany; Hon. J. McDonough, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. F. Foster, of Chicago, and Edward Haile, of Florida, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and Hon. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Hon. Miles Beach and Henry S. Rankin, of Troy; J. B. Thayer, of Boston, and W. F. King, of Minnesota, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; Hon. S. McDaniels, of Vermont; Hon. Robert Barton, of Providence, and D. H. Burdett, of Long Island, are at the Astor House. Gen. B. S. Roberts, of the United States Army, and Hon. William Hoge, of Tarrytown, are at the Hoffman House. Francis Fellows, of Hartford, is at the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. J. G. Warren and Col. Daniel Needham, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Funeral of a Veteran of the War of 1812.

The funeral services of the late THOMAS KENNEDY, aged seventy-four years, took place at the North Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of mourners. Rev. Mr. NEWELL, of the Allen-street Church, conducted the services. In his sermon, he spoke of the deceased as having been a person of very upright character, and one who was noted for his philanthropic disposition. He also mentioned that Mr. KENNEDY was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, in which he took a gallant part. Among those present at the funeral were Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE and Ex-Judge WOOD.

A SHARP REBUKE.

Judge Bedford on the Corruption of the Bench and Bar—Attempted Bribery in Behalf of a Notorious Burglar—The Latter Visited with the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

Unusual interest was manifested yesterday in the trial of JAMES H. BRADY, alias Morrison, for burglary, before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions. At an early hour the Court-room was filled with a motley crowd, among whom was a sprinkling of suspicious-looking men, with narrow retreating foreheads, and quick, furtive restlessness of the eye, suggestive, if not indicative, of constant apprehension. The reason for this interest was not so much the enormity of the offense as the fact that it was generally understood that great political and monetary influences had been at work either to procure the release of the prisoner or to stave off the trial. BRADY was charged with having entered the store of Mr. JOSEPH GAUL, No. 21 Union-square, on Sunday, the 18th of last December. The principal witness for the prosecution was Mr. C. F. LENKE, who testified that as he was approaching the store about 9 A. M. on the day in question, he saw two men standing in the little entryway leading to it. At first he thought that one of them was a friend, but as he came nearer to them he discovered his mistake; at the same time the two men left their station, and walked toward a carriage which was standing almost in front of the store, apparently waiting until he should pass, before again continuing their operations; but when they found that the witness was about to enter the store, they ran off, followed very quickly by the carriage. On entering the store, Mr. LENKE found it very thoroughly ransacked, and more than $8,000 worth of goods tied up in parcels, so that they might be conveniently carried off. The witness also deposed that he had an excellent opportunity to see the face of one of the two men, as it was turned in his direction, as if watching him. So vivid was his recollection of it that the Police arrested the prisoner merely from his description of him, and afterward, on going to the Station-house, the witness identified BRADY, although at the time he did not know of his arrest. The defense brought three men, JAMES PETRIE, JOHN CHATMAN and ALBERT WOODRUFF, all bartenders in different liquor saloons, who testified that on the Saturday night preceding the morning on which the prisoner was accused of having broken open the store, he was with them playing draw-poker, at No. 65 West Houston-street, and so fascinating did the game prove that they did not abandon it until about 10 o'clock the following morning, and therefore it was, undoubtedly, a case of mistaken indentity.

Miss JENNIE M. SMITH, residing in Union-square, testified that she saw the men coming out of the store; the taller one had a hat on; she could not say whether the prisoner was one of them.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. After the verdict had been rendered, District-Attorney FELLOWS said he felt called upon to say a few words in reference to the trial that had just taken place. The verdict was unquestionably a just one, and he held in his hand the papers which would prove beyond doubt that the prisoner was guilty of still another burglary. He then called upon Capt. PETTY, of the Police force, who said he had known BRADY for seven years, and never knew him to do a day's work. On arising to deliver the sentence, Judge BEDFORD said: There are circumstances connected with this case that are of an exceeding unpleasant nature: this man has been shown to be a professional burglar, and it is a burning shame that the social corruptions of our City are such, that men of this stamp have friends who dare to approach a Judge and District-Attorney with bribes for their release. It is time that active measures were taken to stop this; and to show what favor they may expect from me, I now sentence you to five years' imprisonment, which is all the law will allow.

IDA RAY pleaded guilty of stealing a watch and chain from LIZZIE WHITE; remanded. JAS. THOMSON, (colored,) pleaded guilty of burglary; sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. WILLIAM GRUBER, charged with grand larceny, was discharged, and MARGARET LEHAN, for petty larceny, was sent to the Island for six months.

CONTESTED WILLS.

Hearing in the McCahill Case—Still Another Interesting Contest in Prospect—Opinion in the Love Case—The Hertzel Decision to be Appealed.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS was occupied yesterday with the third hearing in the matter of the contested will of BRYAN McCAHILL, deceased. ROGER MONAGHAN, the second of the subscribing witnesses to the will, was examined, but the testimony adduced was of no material importance, Mr. MONAGHAN having acted as a witness merely, without any particular knowledge of the affairs of the testator. At the close of the examination it was stated that PATRICK CARROLL, a witness to the codicil, but not to the will, was dangerously ill at his residence, and in order to expedite matters a request was made that the Surrogate should appoint an officer of the Court to visit the said residence of the witness and take his testimony. Judge HUTCHINGS appointed Mr. T. E. STYLES for this purpose and the case was then adjourned. The written examination of Mr. CARROLL will be admitted in evidence at the next hearing, when the proponents of the disputed instrument will rest, and the contestants open their case.

Still another important will contest was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate, which in some of its features is peculiar and interesting. The matter was brought up on a motion in reference to the estate of AARON ADOLPHUS, deceased, a wealthy Jewish resident of this City, who died on the 16th of January last. On the [illegible] of January a will was executed, by the terms of which the entire estate, excepting some minor bequests, is devised to the widow, Mrs. BELLA ADOLPHUS, for her life, after which it is to be divided into seven parts, each of which portions are given respectively to seven children surviving. With regard to three of these children, however, provisions are annexed, namely: That PHILIP ADOLPHUS and Mrs. HANNAH MIGEL, a married daughter, after their mother's death, shall receive only the interest of the seventh part of the estate during their lives, the principal subsequently passing to their issue, if any. In reference to another son, it is provided that should he marry outside of the faith he is disinherited. The widow is made sole executrix. The bequests mentioned are $100 per year, during the lifetime of the widow, to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, and the same amount per annum to the Mount Sinai Hospital. After the death of Mrs. ADOLPHUS, the sum of $5,000 absolutely is given to each of these institutions. The will is contested by PHILIP and Mrs. MIGEL, two of the children, upon the general grounds of undue influence, &c., but it is also alleged that the deceased left a very much larger estate than is set forth in the petition sworn to by the executrix in her application for a probate of the will. The amount is there stated to be only $7,[illegible], but the contestants allege that the testator owned silver-plate to the value of $50,000, and diamonds, bonds and other personal property, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred thousand dollars. Considerable feeling was evinced yesterday concerning the questions in dispute. But little real business was transacted, however, the case being adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday. The following lawyers represent the parties interested. On the part of the contestants, CYRUS LAWTON, Esq., and Mr. JOHN A. GODFREY. For the proponents of the will, Messrs. MORRISON, LAUTERBACH and SPINGARN.

The Love contested will case, full reports in reference to which have appeared from time to time in these columns, has recently been decided by Judge HUTCHINGS, and the paper propounded admitted to probate. The will is that of WM. LOVE, deceased, in which the estate, estimated at $13,000, was devised to his wife. The instrument was contested by a Mr. LOVE, claiming to be a son of the deceased by a former marriage, and in rebuttal the illegitimacy of the contestant was urged. Judge HUTCHINGS decides that the contestant cannot properly oppose the probate of the will.

It is rumored that the Hertzel will case, in which a decision was rendered last month by the Surrogate—one rejecting the paper—will be appealed as soon as the decree in the matter is entered.

Imprisonment for Military Fines—A Decision by Judge Cardozo.

In the case of YARD *vs.* EUNSON, in which the defendant was arrested for false imprisonment in having imprisoned the plaintiff, alleged to be a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, for non-payment of fines imposed by a Court-martial, a motion was made several days since before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate the order of arrest. The arguments on both sides were fully published in the TIMES when the motion was made, and Judge CARDOZO has now rendered his decision denying the motion, in which he holds as follows:

It is not and it cannot be claimed that the exemption from legal responsibility granted by the 212th section of the Militia act has any application when the Court had not jurisdiction both of the person and the subject matter. If the section could have any other effect it would be too plainly unconstitutional to talk about. This being a suit in which the cause of action furnishes the ground of arrest, the truth or the merits are not to be tried on this motion. Whether the Court-martial had jurisdiction depends upon a disputed question of fact. That I do not try here. The plaintiff claims that his enlistment, or rather his signature to an enlistment paper—for it is not alleged that he was ever mustered into the Seventy-first Regiment, or performed any military duty—was obtained by fraud. If that be true the paper was void, and devolved no obligation upon him. If that be true he was in no proper sense a member of the military, and a Court-martial could have no jurisdiction over him. That must be tried. This disposes of this motion, and makes it unnecessary to state the other grounds why it could not prevent, and why the warrant in this instance can, in my judgment, afford no protection to the defendant. Motion denied.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Veto Message from the Mayor—A New Market for the City.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon in regular session and accepted an invitation to be present with the Mayor, at the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day, to review the proposed procession of Irish Societies.

A message was read from the Mayor vetoing the resolution passed at the previous meeting of the Board, authorizing the laying of concrete pavement on several streets in the City. The ground of his objection is that the pavement mentioned is absolutely worthless for ordinary use. The message was placed on file.

WILLIAM CONNOLLY was voted a salary of $1,625 for conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary, and the corporation counsel was empowered to employ an additional clerk at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The Board, by a vote of 16 to 4, overruled the veto of the Mayor, received at the last meeting, of the resolutions granting permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay gaspipes through all the streets of the City. Alderman BERGEN offered the following:

Whereas, The City of Brooklyn has not sufficient or suitable accommodations for a public market, and

Whereas, The United States owns a large tract of low marsh-lands lying between Flushing-avenue and the Kent-avenue Basin, and Washington-avenue and the United States Naval Hospital grounds, which can, at a comparatively small expense, be adapted for the purpose, by reason of its accessibility to the surrounding country, and of its water communications, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Law Committee, to confer with the United States authorities, with a view ot obtaining cession of said lands to the City, and that they report such negotiations to this Board.

Referred to the Law Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CLARK MYSTERY.

Investigation by Coroner Keenan—Verdict—Mrs. Dr. Miller Discharged.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. AGNES M. CLARK, whose death at the Dey-street Hotel led to suspicion of malpractice on the part of Mrs. Dr. MARGARET A. MILLER. The evidence adduced was nearly all of a hearsay character.

Mrs. SARAH E. CHRISTIE, of No. 157 East Eleventh-street, testified that deceased was her sister, and resided at No. 133 Clinton-place; she last saw her alive on the 27th ult., when she stated she was going to give up business and go to Yonkers; the next the witness heard of her was by a note, which stated that the deceased was at No. 58 Dey-street suffering from symptoms of typhoid fever; the note was signed by Mrs. MILLER; half an hour after a second note arrived stating that witness' sister was dead; witness and her husband went to No. 58 Dey-street, passing through a billiard-room into a hall, and then into Mrs. MILLER's office; the prisoner told witness that Mrs. CLARK was unknown to her when she arrived at the hotel, and that she was very weak; when asked by witness why she did not send for her before, Mrs. MILLER stated that she did not know her address until the Sunday following, as Mrs. CLARK was a perfect stranger to her; witness had never seen Mrs. MILLER before she went to Dey-street to see her dead sister's body; deceased had been married, but had not lived with her husband for nine years; the husband had not visited his wife within a year.

HENRY H. CHRISTIE, the husband of the first witness, corroborated his wife's testimony. Mrs. MILLER had told him that the deceased had taken medicines for abortion.

Mrs. SARAH A. LINDSAY, of No. 215 Bleecker-street, who had previously so positively identified Mrs. Dr. MILLER as the woman she had met at the house of the deceased, was then called to the stand, and could only testify that Mrs. MILLER looked very much like the woman she saw with Mrs. CLARK. Beyond that the witness seemed unwilling to go.

JAMES M. CUMMINS, M. D., of No. 143 East Twenty-sixth-street, testified that he knew Mrs. MILLER, who had a diploma from the Eclectic Medical College, a regularly chartered institution of the State; witness was sent for by Mrs. MILLER to attend the deceased on the 28th ult., whose death was caused by peritonitis and uretritis; deceased told witness that she had performed the malpractice herself, as she had done everything she could think of to bring the desired result about.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from malpractice, and expressed a belief that an abortion had been produced by herself. Mrs. MILLER was accordingly released from custody, and departed with her friends.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

The Unity of Christ—Ninth Lecture by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, delivered the ninth of his series of lectures on "Natural Theology and Apologetics," before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, at Madison-square Church, last evening. Following up the thread of the discourse pursued in his last lecture, he maintained that Christ was one in idea, in purpose, in accomplishment, and in result, with the view of establishing the genuineness of the whole. The life of the Savior, as admitted by RENAN, was one which no one could have conceived could not be the result of popular tradition, and the acceptance of a portion of it necessarily entailed a belief in the whole. In the four Gospels which reveal the life of Christ, there was entire unity and consistency, and even their apparent discrepancies, bore evidence of their genuineness. Glancing at the theories against the existence of Christ advanced by some writers, he adverted in detail to the discrepancies in the Gospel account of the life of Christ, upon which it was sought to be sustained, and asserted they were but the natural effect of the impressions the same incidents created in different minds. Each of the Apostles wrote his Gospel according to the manner in which God's life impressed him, yet they were perfect portraits of the same individual in different attitudes. Matthew, Mark, and Luke reflected His human nature, and John, His beloved disciple, and best witness of the exemplary sanctity of His soul, drank in the spirit that animated Him, and gave expression to it in words. There was a unity in the teaching of Christ which imparted instruction not according to any model, and, unlike the teaching of Positivists and Materialists, attained its purpose by kindness and love. The heathen teachers of the time spoke of speculative substances, but they do not investigate the questions of the immortality of the soul and the uncertainty of death. They addressed themselves to the proud and educated, while Christ said, "The poor shall have the Gospel preached to them," and His actions verified the assertion. Again he maintained there was a unity in the account given of the person of Christ, and the "Son of man" was so completely incorporated with the supernatural through His miracles that they were indissoluble. Lastly, he argued that there was unity in Christ's work. His mission was one not of judgment, but of mercy, and he showed how completely His miracles were connected with His teachings. His miracles directed to the alleviation of human misery had a moral aim, and evinced His divine origin. In conclusion he asserted that the theories of mind and nature easily succumbed under critical investigation, but there was but one answer to the revelations and teachings of Christ—that they originated in heaven.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of REBECCA L. FOOTE against the Ætna Life Insurance Company, to recover on a policy of insurance on the life of her husband for $2,500, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge LOEW, a verdict was yesterday rendered in favor of the widow for the full amount. As already published in the TIMES, the defense set up was, that the insured concealed the fact that consumption was in his family; but the evidence disclosed the fact that his disease did not originate in hereditary taint, but from a severe wound received in battle.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the top floor of the two-story frame building in rear of No. 129 Greene-street, occupied as a dwelling by colored people. Several families lost small amounts in damage to furniture, and the building was injured to the extent of $200. The fire was caused by a boy playing with matches.

THOMAS W. CHERRY, for some time past acting Captain of the Third Precinct, was yesterday promoted by the Commissioners to the full rank of Captain of Police, and continued in command of the Third Precinct.

The two pugilists, "BILLY" EDWARDS, the present light-weight champion, and "TIM" COLLINS, the aspirant for that distinction, met by appointment, yesterday afternoon, at the *Clipper* office, and arranged the terms for a match according to the challenge issued by EDWARDS.

The rooms of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 473 Grand-street, were crowded last night by an audience assembled to hear a lecture on "Popular Superstitions," delivered by Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND. The lecturer pictured the superstitions of the early ages when men sought life and wisdom in elixirs and the philosopher's stone, and also of the religious superstitions of the Middle Ages and of the present day.

The general reception of the friends of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening, at their hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. All the rooms were thrown open to the guests, who were present in large numbers. In the large hall a musical entertainment was provided. ANTONIO L. MORA performed on the organ; Miss BRAINARD, Miss SAENGER, Messrs. CLARK and SCHAUFFLER were the singers. A number of the members, under the direction of Prof. WOOD, went through a course of gymnastic exercises in a very creditable manner.

A team of horses attached to a truck ran away last evening in Seventh-avenue and collided with a wagon driven by THOS. CARNEY, who was thrown out and slightly injured, while his horse was killed. CHARLES GREENWOOD, the driver of the truck, was arrested and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, but subsequently discharged, as CARNEY refused to make any complaint against him.

President SAMPSON, of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., delivered the last of his course of lectures on Art, yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of Rutgers College. His subject was "Landscape Gardening." Hon. WM. A. DARLING, at the conclusion of the lecture, presented the lecturer, on behalf of the officers and Trustees of the College, with a letter of congratulation, and on behalf of the scholars with a handsome copy of MILTON's *Paradise Lost.* A committee consisting of Prof. MORSE, Dr. ANDERSON, Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. ROOT, was appointed to secure an endowment for an Art Lectureship. President PIERCE informed the audience that before Commencement, the Committee in charge of the endowment of the University for Women, will have raised the sum of $300,000. Addresses were made by Prof. MORSE, Dr. MARTIN, SYDNEY ROOT, Rev. Dr. CONANT, of Brooklyn, Prof. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, and others.

Since Jan. 1, 1871, the total number of small-pox cases admitted to Blackwell's Island is 398; the present number there (March 13) is 136; there were admitted during last week, 65; died during last week, 13; died since Jan. 1, 82.

CASPAR DONGES, a German, aged fifty-three, has mysteriously disappeared from his residence, No. 435 East Fifteenth-street. He has been missing since the 21st of February. When he left his home, he had with him some money and a watch. He was last seen about 11 o'clock in the night, a few hours after his disappearance, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue A.

In the case of JNO. BROUGH against ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, wherein a judgment was recovered by default in the Marine Court a few days ago, for false arrest, it appears that Mr. BERGH intends to show determined fight. A motion will therefore, be made this morning to open the default, and that the defendant be permitted to come in and make his defense.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, JOHN LYDDY and MICHAEL McNALLY were held for trial in default of $3,000 bail on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by removing a number of barrels of whisky, on which there was no proper mark or brand.

A statement has been published in this and other papers to the effect that a suit is pending between Mr. JOHN A. DEVLIN and Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON. Mr. STETSON declares that this is not so.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 11; Mercantile Library Association, proceeds of WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture, $1,427 25; Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, $75; Dr. WILKES and family, $50; St. Matthew's Church, Laramie, Wyoming Territory, $10 80; Church of the Ascension, Wellsville, Ohio, (Episcopal,) $6 10; J. DUDLEY KENNEDY, ($20 gold,) $22 22; JOHN HUME, Marbletown, $2; HORATIO ALGER, Jr., $10; Miss ANNA GOODRICH's School, Utica, N.Y., $3; D. B. BROKAW, Litchfield, Ill., $9. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $104,063 04; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905. Grand total, $119,968 04.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.081 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. March 11, 30.262 inches; minimum at 1 A. M. March 6, 29.742 inches; range, .520 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 45.1°; maximum at 5 P. M. March 10, 62.2°; minimum at 7 A. M. March 8, 31°; range, 31.2°. March 6, rain from 8 A. M. to 3½ P. M., amount of water, .17 inch; March 8, rain from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .02 inch; March 9, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 4 A. M., amount of water, .02 inch; March 10, rain from 6¾ A. M. to 10 A. M., amount of water, .15 inch; March 11, rain from 6½ P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .14 inch; total amount of water for week, .50 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 968 miles.

JEREMIAH STOTT, who was found in Madison-square, on the 11th inst., suffering from the effects of morphine, swallowed with suicidal intent, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and appropriated $3,000 for the improvement of the Surrogate's Court-room. They also authorized the Committee already appointed, to continue their investigation of the frauds alleged to have been committed by the Stationery and Printing Committee.

The Board of Health report that during the past week there were twenty-eight small-pox patients removed to the Hospital at Flatbush. The disease, however, is reported to be on the decrease.

Of the present tax levy $6,656,894 45 has been collected. The total amount of the levy is $8,111,121 98. The default now charged on unpaid bills is three per cent., and one per cent. additional will be added after the 10th of each month until the default reaches ten per cent., when the property will be sold.

MARY A. RYAN, thirty-five years of age, residing at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Douglass-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest showed that she died of starvation.

It is proposed to construct a new sewer at a cost of $225,000, to drain De Kalb-avenue, Navy, Johnson streets and Hudson-avenue. This embraces a district of about 1,500 acres represented by 18,000 City lots.

EDWARD PIDGEON, residing on Amity-street, near Court, was killed yesterday morning by the falling in of an embankment in Fifth-avenue, under which he was at work. An inquest will be held by the Coroner.

NEW-JERSEY.

An old man, named MICHAEL BURKE, aged about eighty-five years, was found lying in a small stream on Hamburg-avenue, Paterson, yesterday morning, quite dead. There were only five inches of water in the stream, but, as the body was face downward, it is supposed that the unfortunate old man, when he fell in, was too feeble or injured to raise himself, and was drowned. He had two glasses of ale with a friend on the previous night, but was not seen afterward. There were no marks of violence on the body. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Four Methodist clergymen officiating at Newark intend sending in their resignations to the coming Conference. They are Rev. Messrs. MEREDITH, LITTLE, GILL and PALMER. It is understood that the Directors of the Missionary Society are resolved that Rev. Mr. PALMER's successor shall be a bachelor, because they consider it more economical to employ an unmarried man at a salary of $600 a year than to pay a married man $1,500.

A pigeon-shooting match took place at the Idle Hour, Greenville, yesterday, between JOHN TAYLOR, champion of New-Jersey, and JOHN FURNS, champion of California. The match was for $500, fifty birds was shot according to the Long Island Club rules, twenty-one yards rise, and eighty yards boundary. The match was won by Mr. TAYLOR.

Two Italians, giving the name of GAARLY, were last night arrested in Hoboken on suspicion of stealing a large amount of railroad iron found in their possession. The railroad companies suffer continually from depredations of this kind.

The funeral of ADAM W. TURNBULL, son of Major CHARLES S. TURNBULL, of Revolutionary memory, took place in Jersey City yesterday, and was attended by representatives of the Exempt Firemen's Association of New-York, of which he was a member, and a large number of friends. The deceased had arrived at the patriarchal age of eighty-two years.

The Charter Election for Camden takes place today. SAMUEL M. GAUL is the Republican candidate for Mayor, and WILLIAM H. JEFFREYS the Democratic.

GARRISON and FACEMIRE, the leaders of the horde of freebooters who were captured by a band of citizens of Cape May in the woods two weeks ago, have escaped from jail. A reward is offered for their arrest.

On Saturday, when the word "guilty" was pronounced by the foreman of the jury against JOSIAH WARD for the murder of JOHN WADEY, in Camden, the prisoner, with a dignified and composed mien said, "Gentlemen, thank God you have convicted an innocent man."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13.—American Securities opened dull, and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62, old	91½	91¾
United States 5-20s, '67	90½	90½
United States 10-40s	88⅛	88⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110¼	110¼
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18¼
Atlantic & Gt. West. R. R. Shares	30	30

LIVERPOOL, March 13—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged and closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands opened at 7¼d., and closed at 7¼d.@7½d. Middling Orleans opened at 7⅜d., and closed at 7⅜d.@7½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 10th inst have been 9,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet. Among the quotations are: Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 2d. ⅌ cental for lowest grades of No. 2 to highest grades of No. 1 new Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 49s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 50s. 6d. for Short-ribbed Middles. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 37s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.—an advance of 6d.

LONDON, March 13.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 5s. ⅌ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. 6d.—an advance of 3d.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 14⅝c.; do. Gulf, 15¼c. BARK—No. 1 Quercitron advanced; sales at $39. SEEDS—Clover-seed in good demand at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Timothy and Flax Seeds unchanged. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; fancy brands, $8@$9 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Western at $1 70; White, $1 83@$1 85. RYE dull at $1 05. CORN declined 1c.; Yellow, 80c. OATS dull at 62½c.@64c. GROCERIES dull. WHISKY quiet; Western Iron, 92½c.@93c. BEEVES very dull this week; prices favor buyers; sales, 2,000 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 8c.@8½c.; Fair to Good, 6½c.@7½c.; Common, 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb. SHEEP in fair demand at full prices; sales, 8,000 head at 5½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. HOGS dull, rather lower; sales, 3,000 head at $10@$11 ⅌ cwt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 382,580 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 157,400 bushels; Rye, 43,700 bushels; Barley, 153,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 22,300 bushels; Barley-malt, 18,200 bushels; Peas, 2,100 bushels. FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT—Spring inactive; No. 2 held at $1 40 or thereabout; sales three cars White at $1 63@$1 65. CORN dull and firm; sales ten cars new at 73c. on the track. OATS firm but dull; sales 700 bushels Racine at 59½c. RYE dull and steady; sales 400 bushels Western at $1 10. BARLEY inactive and unchanged. SEEDS stronger; demand fair; sales 500 bags Timothy at $6 75@$7 25; 300 bags medium Clover at $7@$7 25; 300 bags large Clover at $8@$8 50; Flax-seed nominal. PORK dull at $21 50. LARD dull at 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 13.—FLOUR is steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. CORN quiet; sales, one car at 86c. OATS held at 61c. for Western. BARLEY inactive; held at $1 for prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for Bolted; $1 80 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Ship-stuffs, $26@$28; Middling, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Mill-feed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20 ⅌ ton.

CHICAGO, March 13.—FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT higher; No. 2 closed $1 24¼ seller March; $1 25@$1 25½ seller April; during the afternoon steady at $1 24¾ cash. CORN quiet; closed 52¼c.@52½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 50c.@50¼c. for No. 2. RYE nominally 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 76½c.@77c. HIGHWINES firm at 86½c. PROVISIONS stronger; Mess PORK, $20 50@$20 75 cash. LARD higher at 12¼c.@12½c. MEATS higher. Live HOGS steady at $6 30@$6 85. CATTLE firm at $4@$6 75. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine Winter, $5 80@$5 85; Extra, $6 10; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT declining; Iowa Spring, $1 35@$1 37; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 51c.; White, in sacks, 58c.@60c. OATS firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 51c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; choice Iowa, $1 10. RYE firmer at 92½c.@95c. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK nominal at $21; Bulk Clear Sides, loose, 10¼c. BACON nominal; no sales. LARD nominal. HOGS, $6@$7. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 225 bales; gross, 410 bales; exports, coastwise, 142 bales; sales, 375 bales; stock, 13,850 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED active at $7 50@$7 62½. WHEAT dull, steady, and prices entirely unchanged. CORN steady; White Southern at 83c.@85c.; Yellow do., 82c.@83c. OATS better at 62c.@65c. Mess PORK quiet and weak at $22 25@$22 50. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Ribs, 12c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 18c. LARD dull at 13¼c. WHISKY firm at 93c.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—COTTON firm, with a fair demand; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $6 30@$6 55. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 40. CORN in good demand at full prices. RYE firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 50c.@52c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. TOBACCO steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 515 hhds.; Leaf, $10@$42. WHISKY in good demand at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—TOBACCO—Sales, 162 hhds. at $5 25@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$12 for low to medium Leaf. COTTON firmer at 13c.@13¼c. FLOUR quiet. GRAIN—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $21. BACON—Packed, 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@11¼c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS—Loose, 7½c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Sides. HAMS—Plain, 14¼c.; Sugar-cured, 16c., packed. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 12c.; kegs, 13¼c.@13½c. WHISKY firm at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24¼. OATS heavy and nominal; No. 2, 53c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, No. 2, 83c. HOGS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—COTTON firm at 13¾c.; receipts, 1,980 bales; shipments, 3,850 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 25@$8 50. CORN dull and nominal at 71c.@73c. OATS heavy at 62c. LARD dull and nominal at 12¼c.@14c. PORK firm and scarce at $22 50@$23. BACON dull; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 11c.@12c. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—WHEAT in small supply and limited demand; sales 88 bags No. 2 Amber State at $1 63. Nothing done in RYE and CORN; the latter is firm. BARLEY is neglected; only one car No. 2 two-rowed State sold at 90c. OATS quiet; small sales State in bags at 68c.

TOLEDO, March 13.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1 Red, $1 44½. CORN firm with a fair demand; High Mixed, 62c.; Low Mixed, 61c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—COTTON firm; bare supply of good Cotton; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,514 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,002 bales; coastwise, 2,429 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 74,994 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—COTTON firmer, not higher; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 13,857 bales; gross receipts, 14,157 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 6,264 bales; to Cork, 1,500 bales; to Antwerp, 3,378 bales; sales, 9,600 bales; stock, 294,556 bales.

MOBILE, March 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,964 bales; exports coastwise, 99 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 60,392 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 1,353 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,532 bales; coastwise, 490 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 25,856 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 13.—COTTON inactive and nominal; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 670 bales; stock, 3,213 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,381 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,500 bales; to the Continent, 1,525 bales; coastwise, 145 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 53,836 bales.

NORFOLK, March 13.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 2,677 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,598 bales; sales, 160 bales; actual stock taken today awaiting shipment, 5,766 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 41. CORN quiet; High Mixed, 66c. OATS dull and nominal at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude lower; held at $5; Refined quiet at 22½c.

BOSTON, March 13.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 189 bales; gross, 520 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

DETROIT, March 13.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 85.

[Advertisement.]
ALL READY.—KNOX's Spring style of gents' hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	March 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 15	New-York	Bremen.
China	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Manhattan	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	March 16	New-York	Vera Cruz
Cleopatra	March 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on the pier in Hoboken until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 12½ P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 13—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—P. M. Fraser, Miss Humbert, Miss Molita, J. Campbell, S. T. Moreton, P. E. Knight, Prof. M. C. Vincent, R. H. Brown, Mr. Mutza, M. Rashina, Capt. P. Foundes, Mr. Munkettrick, lady and 2 children, Mr. Williams and lady, Miss Macoy, E. Marcinachi, Mrs. Strickland, E. Fesher, J. Kay, Mr. Lion, T. D. Brown, Miss Guest, J. L. Blanchard, Mr. Wheeler and lady, L. Brake, R. H. Owen, Mr. Peabody, Sister Mechtilde, Sister Emanuel, A. R. Fuches, T. I. Ristie, Mr. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. Kiernan, W. G. Knight, J. Schurn, B. Greenhild, Miss Hodder, D. C. Lowber, J. C. Petrie, Mr. Flourand, Mr. Jaitch, Mr. Bunske, Mr. Weech.

MARCH 13—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Alfred Edward Colson, John Aitkenhead, John Watson, J. L. Cunningham, Daniel Blair, Alexander Duncan, Alexander D. Corson, Rosina Borland, Mary Orr, Mary Calder.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:14 | Sun sets......6:05 | Moon rises.1:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:54 | Gov. Island..2:43 | Hell Gate...4:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Fenella, (Br.,) Williams, London, Henderson Brothers; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Tantallon Castle, (Br.,) Brown, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Nesutan, Schibye, Boston, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks Olaf Nickelsen, (Norw.,) Virgt, Cork, for orders, C Tobias & Co.; Alaska, Potter, Cette, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; James Welsh, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; White Wing, (Br.,) Porter, Vera Cruz, E. A. Bell; Sarah E. Frazer, Knight, Charleston, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Fanny, (Swe.,) Baden, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Bernbaum, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Morning Light, Dill, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Thomas Owen, Guptil, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Tally Ho, Chisham, Brunswick, Ga., F. Talbot & Co.; Five Brothers, (Br.,) Thurlow, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Naiad, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Iza, Thompson, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Saladin, (Br.,) Charlton, Cornwallis, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; W. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Madison Holmes, Bayles, Corpus Christi, H. E. Sprague; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Feb. 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. From 1st to 7th March experienced a succession of heavy gales from N. W. to S. W.; on Saturday, 4th March, at 9½ A. M., in lat. 48 30 N., lon. 38 50 W., during a fearful gale, shipped a very heavy sea, carrying overboard starboard side of the bridge, on which were Capt. McDonald, Mr. Davies, 1st officer, and Mr. Waller, 3d officer; everything possible was done to rescue them, but owing to the fearful sea no boat could be lanched, and nothing could be seen of them further than the stern of the ship. The E. brings 195 steerage and 10 cabin passengers.

Steam-ship Erie, Sears, London Jan. 20, Plymouth 25th, and St. Thomas Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Feb. 2, lat. 39 20, lon. 34 40, lost propeller; since the 4th of February have had light airs and fine weather; put into St. Thomas for stores; have not had topgallant sails in for 36 ds. The E. brings 33 passengers.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had rough weather for last 4 ds.; March 4, passed steam-ship Idaho, on port beam, from Liverpool for New-York; 9th, lat. 44 N., lon. 47 12 W., an Allan steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 50 N., lon. 65 30 W., met a N. G. brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Bark Agonaut, (of Sunderland,) Sanderson, Shanghai Nov. 25, with tea to Heinemann & Payson—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Arr. at Anjier on Dec. 14, and left following day, clearing Java Head on the same day; from thence had S.W. winds until Dec. 25; in lat. 19 38 S., lon. 110 38 E., a light wind from southward took us into S. E. trades, ran to lon. 56 01 E., and encountered a heavy gale, the wind wearing from the E. round N. and into the W., blowing furiously with a high glass; wore ship to the northward, and finding the weather moderating, set more sail and stood out of it on the port tack, the wind making a complete circle round by the south and into the eastward again. Passed Agulhas on Jan. 25, St. Helena Feb. 8, and from thence had very light trades to the equator, which was crossed Feb. 15 in 25 25 W.; the wind continued very light as far as 15 N.; carried N. E. trades to 24 49, lon. 58 29 W., and had light variable winds with heavy rain for one day.

Bark Montana, (of Stockton, Me.,) Griffin, Shanghai Nov. 9, with tea to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Calvin Adams. Passed Anjier Nov. 30, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, crossed the equator Feb. 16 in lat. 36 30. Dec. 5, lat. 13 30 S., lon. 97 40 E., took a terrific hurricane, apparently traveling to W. S. W., lasting 18 hours, and followed by several days calm. Since then had moderate weather. Dec. 13, lat. 16 08 S., lon. 87 40 E., passed a wreck, bottom up, with shallow keel, metal apparently new; looked as though she had not been long in that condition; would judge her to be about 800 tons. Jan. 16, lat. 34 46 S., lon. 21 30 E., spoke ship Empire, from Calcutta, for Boston, with rudder-head broken and steering with sweeps; wished to be reported at Lloyd's.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Naccari, Palermo Dec. 21, via Gibraltar Feb. 18, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had rough weather; March 4, lat. 32 11, lon. 66 30, passed brig Emma Dean, (of Curacoa,) bound S.

Brig Amelia Emma (of Searsport,) Carlon, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell—vessel to Wash, Field & Way. Had strong westerly winds and heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left in port brig Favorite, schrs. Mary Collins and Rockingham, disg.

Schr. David Wasson, (of Brookville,) Jones, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Had variable weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Chas. W. Holt, (of Boston,) Hart, Satilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to J. H. Risley & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.; 12th inst. encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E., with rain; same date, at 1 P. M., was struck with a heavy squall, breaking the maintop-mast off, fore-boom, and splitting sails; was 10 miles off Sandy Hook, and could not get in.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, (of Boston,) McDonald, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 5 ds., with live-oak to J. Swift & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ida della Torre, Johnson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Westcott, Handy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sherrett, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 14 ds., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, since then heavy gales.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell. Had fine weather.

Schr. Ann M. Mapes, Allen, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal, for Weehawken.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Travis, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Joseph W. Wilson, Lee, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Sallie B., Dayton, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. B. Burton, Reeves, Virginia; lost part of deck-load in the gale of 12th inst., and split sails.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Mahaffey, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Christopher Loser, Shannon, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Fales, Hall, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. William D. Cargill, Hall, Providence.
Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Newport.
Schr. Boaz, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence.
Schr. Mary Clark, Griffing, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie Merritt, Mott, Roslyn.
Schr. Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. C. Clements, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. A. E. Cake, Brower, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Frances, Gaskell, Virginia.
Schr. Margaret Platter, Seymour, Delaware.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Mapes, Delaware.
Schr. General Grant, Davis, Delaware.
Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Cranmer, Philadelphia.
Schr. A. D. Hubble, Long, Baltimore.
Schr. Flash, Townsend, Virginia, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.
Schr. Leonido, Adams, Westport.
Schr. Fair Wind, Frisbie, Stonington.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Racer, Howard, Cold Spring.
Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Stonington.
Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Smith, Portsmouth.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 13.—Arr. steamers Batavia, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; schr. Louisa Bliss, from Sagua; steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; schr. Alice B. Gardner, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Arr. bark Midas, from St. Helena, S. C.; schrs. H. L. Snow, from Samana; L. A. Dannenhemer, from Philadelphia; J. S. Clark, from Philadelphia; Willie Martin, from Cardenas; steamer Carolina, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 13.—The bark Harrisburg, from New-York, for Havana, has arr. here leaking badly.

Arr. bark Leif, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Arr. steam-ships General Barnes, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore; ships Nautilus, from Liverpool; Charles Davenport, from Liverpool; bark Onward, from Liverpool; Echagne, from Havana; schr. Mary Ella, from Belfast.

Cld. ship Theobald, for Lewis Pass; Henry Allen, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—Passed up, for Norfolk, brigs Rosetta and John Byrne, from Baltimore. In Roads, brig Sophia, for Nova Scotia.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Arr. yesterday steam-ship St. Louis, from New-York.

Sld. March 11, steam-ship Geo. Washington, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Cuba, (N. G.,) Ruyter, from Trinidad, which arr. 9th and anchored in the Lower Bay for orders, has been ordered to Falmouth, Eng., and proceeded this morning, 13th.

Bark Kong Carl, (No.,) Thorveldsen, from Taganrog, which arr. 12th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, cargo to Heinemann & Payson, and not as before reported.

Returned—Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, hence 11th inst. for Savannah, having on the 12th inst., off Delaware Breakwater, broke three flanges of the screw; returned to port for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 14, in the Sunda Straits, ship Tyburnia, for Shanghai for London.

Dec. 14, in the Sunda Straits, ship Winfall, steering S. Also ship Eliza Shaw, do.

Feb. 9, lat. 7 7 N., lon. 33 23 W., bark Zonoma, from Mazatlan for Falmouth, Eng., 97 ds. out; Feb. 16, lat. 45 N., lon. 25 25, ship Silver Eagle, from Plymouth for Yokohama, with troops, all well.

Feb. 20, lat. 4 30 N., lon. 30 40 W., bark Civila, from Iquique for Cork, 65 ds. out.

March 9, lat. 32 30 N., lon. 71 20, schr. Disoule, standing N.

13th inst., 10 miles S. of the Highlands, schr. Abby Wasson, hence for Jacksonville.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, March 13—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from New-York March 2, touched at Queenstown this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool.

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